THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 129. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WHY FRANCE WAS BEATEN.

The Duke de Persigny's Reasons.

The New Arctic Expedition.

Grand Wedding in New York.

Wm. M. Tweed's Daughter Married

Excitement in the Beau Monde

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAUSES OF THE FRENCH DEFEAT.

Letter from the Duc de Persigny.

A curious letter has been received by Mrs. V. Botta from the Duc de Persigny, the autograph of which will be inserted in an album now preparing, to be sold for the benefit of the French sufferers by the war. We print below an English translation:—

LONDON, May 5, 1871.—Our late disasters are generally attributed to the superiority of the Prussian army in numbers, discipline, and organization. Without denying the influence of these causes, and recognizing that our military science may be improved, this explanation does not seem to be the true one.

The French army has never possessed and never will possess the peculiar qualities which have distinguished the Prussian army since the time of Frederick the Great. The French character will never submit to that minute attention to detail and that strict discipline which characterize our conquerors of to-day. And yet, in spite of her defects, France has ever been, and ever will be, a warlike nation of the first order. She conquered the Prussians at Jena in spite of their superiority, and would have conquered them again at Forbach and Woerth, but for one of those extraordinary mistakes in strategy which history at times reports, and which are sufficient in themselves to explain the ruin of nations and the loss of empires.

At the beginning of hostilities the two armies were about equal in numbers. The Prussians, in crossing our frontier, had not 300,000 men, and our army nearly equalled their effective force. But instead of concentrating on one point, or at least on two—in Alsace and Lorraine—it was distributed in corps of about 30,000 men each over a line extending more than eighty leagues; so that the Prussians, encountering only isolated and comparatively weak bodies, overwhelmed them with superior numbers.

To understand fully the fatal influence of that first error on the issues of the war itself, one must take into account the nervous and sensitive nature of the Gallic race. Three centuries ago it was said by Machiavelli that at the successful opening of a battle the French were more than men, and in a reverse less than women. However exaggerated this formula may be, it is certain that the French, when victorious, seem gifted with extraordinary powers. They obey their chiefs, bear cheerfully all privations, and make up by their intelligence and spirit for any deficiencies of organization.

If, on the contrary, they are defeated, with that mobility peculiar to the Celtic race, they are too much inclined to accuse their officers of incapacity and treachery, to cease to obey them, and the relaxation of discipline soon involves military disorder.

The principal condition of success then would be victory at the outset, which calls forth that *furia francese* which for two thousand years has never failed us.

Now the question is: Have our soldiers degenerated; have they lost that valor and intrepidity which but lately led them to triumph over the Russians at Malakoff and the Austrians at Solferino? No! a thousand times no!

In order to understand the condition of our army before the demoralizing causes had affected it, let us judge it from the first battle, that of Wissembourg.

Here was a division taken at random, a small corps of observation consisting of from seven to eight thousand men.

The commander, General Douay, in case of an attack by a superior force, was to fall back on the corps of MacMahon. But the General being killed at the beginning of the engagement, his division found itself face to face with an army of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty thousand men.

It fought, however, a whole day with energy and perseverance. The Crown Prince of Prussia was unable to conceal his admiration for that handful of brave men, and admitted in his official report that he lost on this occasion eight thousand men in killed and wounded. This from a single division of seven or eight thousand men! Every allowance being made for time and circumstances, there was never a nobler deed of arms.

Suppose now that with such soldiers, instead of those isolated corps having no connecting link and but one distinct command, Marshal MacMahon had held under his hand the corps of the Army of Alsace, and Marshal Bazaine those of Lorraine; in other words, that the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles, instead of dealing with fragments of the army, had each of them encountered a real army comprised of such soldiers as fought at Wissembourg, would the result have been the same?

This first enormous strategical error is then, in my opinion, the true cause of our disasters. That error, I hasten to say, can be explained by unforeseen circumstances, independent of any will; and far be it from me to throw additional blame on the august and unfortunate victim who has borne the weight of it.

I wish only to assert that our soldiers had not degenerated from their ancient valor; that our army was as brave as any of those that have heretofore astonished the world, and that without the fatality that caused it to be surprised in detail, before any concentration could take place, it would have repeated the marvels of Austerlitz and Jena. PERSIGNY.

THE HALL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Preparations for its Departure.

The Polaris is almost ready to sail, and many of the stores for the voyage are being placed on board. Captain Hall is here superintending the arrangements in person. A great deal of satisfaction is expressed by those interested in the expedition at the thorough manner in which all the preparations for the exploration have been made, which is due to the liberal appropriation of $100,000 made by Congress. The vessel sails from here it is expected by Captain Hall, next Saturday for New York, and he intends to start on his voyage from New York two weeks later. The surgeon-naturalist who takes the place in the company that Dr. Walker resigned, is Dr. Emil Bessels, of Heidelberg, Germany, who went to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla with the Swedish Arctic Expedition. A young man from the observatory of Ann Arbor, Michigan, will go as astronomer, and as meteorologist an officer from the Storm Signal Corps of the War Department, it is understood, will be detailed. This expedition starts under better auspices, on account of more perfect equipment and advantages gained from past experience, than any expedition for Arctic exploration ever before fitted out, and Captain Hall and his associates are most hopeful of achieving satisfactory results. Mr. Morton, who is third officer, and who is the only living explorer who ever saw the open Polar Sea, has the utmost confidence that the Polaris will find a route by which to enter it. A number of large planks for sledges are among the things on board. Captain Hall says he has to have the natives make his sledges, since they can do it much better than white men. A neat little cabin, handsomely carpeted, is fitted up, and a cabinet organ is now in it, which a manufacturer has presented, and which will be taken along, if room can be spared, for amusement in the long winter nights. Captain Hall will remain here till the vessel starts for New York, and then he will proceed there by rail.—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

A COSTLY WEDDING.

Nuptials of a Daughter of William M. Tweed—Splendors of the Reception—The Trousseau—Expensive Gifts.

At 7 o'clock last evening Miss Mary Amelia Tweed, daughter of Wm. Marcy Tweed, of New York, was married to Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, of New Orleans. The wedding was a most expensive affair. The ceremony took place at Trinity Chapel, which was crowded, long before the appointed hour, with a richly-dressed audience, who awaited in speechless expectation the advent of the bridal party. When at length it appeared, the whole audience rose and leaned over to catch a sight of the bridal magnificence. The bride is a young lady of twenty-one years. The bridegroom, who is a widower of twenty-five, was supported by Messrs. Dick and Frank Tweed as groomsmen.

The bridesmaids were Miss Josie Tweed, a sister of the bride, and Miss Maginnis, the sister of the groom. The marriage service was performed by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D. After the ceremony was concluded the bridal party drove at once to Mr. Tweed's palatial mansion, corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, whither they were soon followed by the notables who were present at the ceremony, and such of the undistinguished as had been honored with invitations to the grand reception.

Among the guests were Commissioner Henry Smith, Sheriff Brennan, Controller Connolly, Superintendent Kelso, Commissioner John T. Agnew, Congressman S. S. Cox, City Chamberlain Peter B. Sweeny, Commissioner B. F. Manierre, Judges Daly, Bosworth, Barnard, Hogan, Senator Michael Norton, Coroner Schirmer, Colonel Roberts, Dr. Carnochan, Thomas J. Creamer, James H. Ingersoll, Chauncey Depew, Andrew J. Garvey, Charles Hall, Secretary of the Americus Club, and many others. All these functionaries were accompanied by their wives or daughters in magnificent apparel.

The presents were a chief centre of attraction to the guests. They filled an entire room when crowded close. There were forty silver sets, any one of which would have attracted a crowd if placed in a jeweller's window, and one single one contained 240 separate pieces. Mr. James Fisk, Jr., sent a frosted silver contrivance representing an iceberg, evidently intended to hold ice-cream or some equally frigid substance. The association was beautifully sustained by the presence of Arctic bears reposing on the icicle handles of the bowl and climbing up the spoons. Singularly enough, Mr. Fisk displayed the same taste as Superintendent Kelso, and their offerings were exact duplicates. Among the names on the silver were Shandley, Norton, Witthans, Carnochan, Maginnis, and many others.

There were forty pieces of jewelry, of which fifteen were diamond sets. A single one of the latter is known to have cost $45,000. It contained diamonds as big as filberts. A cross of eleven diamonds, pea size, bore the name of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Genet as donors. A pin of sixty diamonds, representing a sickle and sheaves of wheat, was the gift of J. H. Ingersoll. Peter B. Sweeny's card appeared on diamond bracelets of fabulous magnificence. Cornelius Corson gave a ring with a tiny watch as the seal. Bronzes, thread lace, Cashmere shawls, rare pictures, everything that could be conceived of which is rich and costly filled the room with splendor.

The trousseau of the bride, which was designed and cut by Mr. Eustace Roberts, was superb, the materials being of the finest quality and obtained from a leading Broadway dry goods house. They are of the most costly description, and the labor of preparing them has consumed nearly two months. The dresses are models of elegance and the most refined taste, and a *carte blanche* was given the maker, with the simple injunction that the outfit should be "the richest ever produced, and fit for a princess." The wedding-dress was composed of white gros grain, with a train three and a half yards in length, and was trimmed with real point lace, costing near $4000. The front of the skirt was cut with a deep scollop, and the overskirt consisted of lace, ornamented with orange flowers. The price of the material and labor required in making and trimming this dress was $1000, making, with the lace, a total cost of $5000. The other dresses forming the trousseau are fourteen in number, and are all elegant and designed in the most artistic manner. The total cost of these dresses was $6200.

The evening was passed in dancing, conversation, and visits to the supper-room. The dinner was the *chef d'œuvre* of Delmonico's establishment, which had been occupied for two days exclusively in getting it up. Grafulla himself played in the band which furnished music for the dance. It was late in the night before the festivities were brought to a close.—*New York Times, to-day.*

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	30·13	73	N. E.	7	Gentle.	Cloud
Boston	30·14	62	S.	1	....	Fair
Cape May	30·10	62	E.	10	Brisk.	th clr
Cheyenne	29·44	49	W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Chicago	30·00	74	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Cincinnati	30·05	77	....	..	Calm.	Clear
Detroit	29·99	71	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Indianapolis	29·99	75	N.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Key West, Fla	29·86	77	S. E.	16	Brisk.	Cloud
Memphis	29·98	79	N. W.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Mt. Washington	30·24	45	W.	10	Brisk.	Clear
New Orleans	29·96	80	N. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
New York	30·09	64	N. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Norfolk	30·01	75	....	..	Calm.	h.rain
Philadelphia	30·14	69	N. E.	..	....	t rain
Pittsburg	30·12	72	....	..	Calm.	Clear
St. Louis	30·02	80	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Washington	30·09	71	N. E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·01	81	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Fair

—He is in Indiana now: 111 years old, saw Washington often during the Revolution, and is yet hale and hearty. They call him Ross out there.

—The Harvard *Advocate* says the sophomores at Vassar have been hazing the freshmen; they have to come down with cigarettes and lemonade, or be put to bed.

—Dr. Livingstone has not gone to Ljijijijiji as was reported. The latest news from him states that he was at Txyxyxyxy. He was in a destitute condition, having no changes to note and no notes to change.

—When a circus visits Providence, R. I., as many of the people as can afford it go in to see the show, while the rest stay outside and pitch stones at the canvas. The authorities were mean enough to arrest one of these latter on Tuesday.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

PARIS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Signs of a Coup d'Etat.

Pennsylvania Railway Inspection.

New York City Republicans.

Pacific Coast Advices

Important from the Isthmus.

Surrender of the Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Unpopularity of Versaillists.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times'* special despatch from Paris says the Versailles troops are not as popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the population.

Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to

Resume Commercial and Manufacturing Operations.

A despatch from St. Denis of to-day says two regiments of guards have

Returned to Germany,

and their places have been supplied by other troops.

Mr. Gladstone has Been Indisposed,

but is now in better health.

The Colliers of South Wales

have resolved to strike unless conceded an advance of five per cent. in wages.

Some specie and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steamship Crescent City.

The Rumors of Agitation

and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted. The *Times* has a despatch from Bombay that Herat fell into the hands of Yakoob Khan through treachery, and the Governor was killed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 7⅝@7⅞d.; Orleans, 8@8⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 17,000 bales.

LONDON, June 1—11·30 A. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛, ex-dividend. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 1—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜, and for account, 92, ex-dividend.

LONDON, June 1—1·30 A. M.—Refined petroleum, 17⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Sales now estimated at 18,000 bales, 6000 of which are taken for export and speculation. York, 6⅝. Beef, 102s. 6d. Lard, 48s. 6d.

FROM THE STATE.

Railroad Inspection.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Thomas A. Scott, first Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, passed through this place this morning to the West, on an annual tour of inspection over all the railroads in the United States which are owned, leased, or in any way controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The trip will extend to the extreme limits of the Northern and Union Pacific Railways, and will embrace every radiating branch in the Western States, as well as the lines diverging to the Southwest. Mr. Scott is accompanied only by his private secretary, J. P. Green, and will spend one month in the tour of inspection.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Excitement in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The British Columbia papers are greatly excited over the prospect of the loss of the island of San Juan, even going so far as to advise the British Government to seize and hold it by force.

The Wreck of the Princess Louisa.

Joseph Leppity, a seaman of the British steamtug Princess Louisa, wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, has arrived here on a sailing vessel, and reports all the rest of the crew killed or made prisoners.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Decoration Ceremonies — The Artillery School.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 30.—The graves of the soldiers at the National Cemetery, at Hampton, Va., were decorated to-day with imposing ceremonies by Farragut Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

The following second lieutenants of artillery, who graduated at the Artillery School on the 1st of May, have been relieved from duty and others assigned in their places, viz.:—First Artillery—Lieutenant William P. Van Ness transferred to Co. E, relieved by Lieutenant James E. Bell from Co. M; Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, Co. G, relieved by Lieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., Co. B. Second Artillery—Lieutenant Nat. Wolfe Co. A to Co. D, relieved by Lieutenant Barnet Wager, of Co. D; Lieutenant Edwin S. Curtis transferred from Co. G to Co. K. Third Artillery—Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, Co. F, relieved by Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, Co. A; Lieutenant Charles W. Hobbs, Co. A, relieved by Lieutenant Charles Sellman, Co. D. Fourth Artillery—Lieutenant F. W. Green, Co. I, relieved by Lieutenant John Simpson, Co. A; Lieutenant Arthur Couston, from Co. H to Co. F, Third Artillery; Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer, Co. C, relieved by Lieutenant David S. Dawson, Co. A; Lieutenant George E. Gage, Co. C, relieved by Lieutenant Alexander C. Morton, Co E.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 1—9·30 A. M.—Wheat steady. No. 2, $1·25¾, seller June; and $1·25¾@1·26, seller last half.

Corn steady at 51⅜@51⅝c., seller June; and 53¼, seller July.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	4,000	Oats, bus.	30,000	22,000
Wheat, bus.	45,000	55,000	Rye, bus	2,000	none.
Corn, bus.	210,000	92,000	Barley, bus.	1,000	none.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 1—9·30 A. M.—Wheat market steady. No. 1, $1·25; No. 2, $1·26. Receipts, 87,000 bushels; shipments, 54,000. Freights—steam, 2½c.; sail, 5½c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Republican General Committee.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The special committee of the Union Republican General Committee has issued a manifesto to the Republicans of New York, in which they state that Jackson S. Schultz and William Orton have called on the Republicans of our city to reorganize the party. The special committee advise the Republicans of New York not to take part nor lot in this factional movement, adding "that the regular organization, with Horace Greeley at its head, will not disband at the command of any usurping State committee or other unauthorized body."

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Rebels Lay Down Their Arms.

KINGSTON, Ja., May 31.—Late Panama advices state that the rebels have laid down their arms in accordance with the terms of peace concluded between Correoso and General Herrera.

The Steamer Montijo Has Been Restored to her owners. The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived at Aspinwall on the 24th.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, June 1.—It is understood that George H. Mumford takes the place of George Walker, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 1—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast, with threatening weather. It has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations.

The pressure continues to diminish in Florida, but has risen in the Eastern States. It has fallen on the upper lakes. It has risen in the Ohio valley. Cloudy and threatening weather still prevails from the Ohio valley to Florida, where light rains have fallen. Heavier rains have been very generally reported from the coast of Virginia to that of Massachusetts.

Clear weather continues on the lakes. Light and local winds are everywhere reported.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will rise, with partially cloudy and clear weather from Tennessee to Ontario, and thence to the Missouri river; clearing-up and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Threatening and rainy weather will probably extend along the Gulf and to some extent inward towards Tennessee.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Stocks dull. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 111⅝; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73½; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 84; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 28⅝; Reading, 117¾; Adams Express, 52; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 113¾; Illinois Central, 136⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 121½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¼; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅞.

A BATH OF DEATH.

Suicide of a Religious Fanatic—A Heart-broken Widower—His Farewell Letters.

On Tuesday evening a respectably-attired man applied at the desk of the Grand Central Hotel for a suite of rooms, and after having entered his name in the register as "J. F. Hayes, of Massachusetts," was shown to suite 22, which consists of a parlor, bed-room and bath-room, and is located on the Broadway side of the second floor.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, he rang the bell, and ordered the bell-boy to bring him a *Tribune*, which request was promptly complied with; the gentleman being in his night shirt and in bed.

Early in the afternoon, as the chambermaid was going the rounds of the rooms for the purpose of making up the beds, she came to the door of No. 22; but, finding it locked, she passed the room, intending to return later and complete her work.

At about 5 o'clock she returned to the room, but found it locked, and as

NO ANSWER WAS RETURNED

to her repeated raps, she opened the door with her pass key, and proceeded with the cleaning of the room.

After having arranged the front room she entered the bedroom and made up the bed. While engaged in this duty she accidentally cast her eye to the door of the bath-room, which stood ajar, and was horrified at beholding the naked figure of a man sitting upright in the bath, with the

BLOOD TRICKLING DOWN HIS BREAST.

The girl rushed down the stairs and notified the clerk, who found the inmate of the room sitting in the bath tub. He was entirely naked, and sat with his back to the head of the tub, while the feet touched the foot end of the tub.

On the right side of the breast a small aperture showed that a deadly missile had entered there and

ENDED THE MAN'S LIFE.

A further search led to the discovery of a five-shooter, which was found under the body, and had no doubt been used for the suicide.

From the wound, which was about three inches below the nipple, but very little blood had escaped, as the bath-tub contained but very few drops of the suicide's life blood, thus leading to the belief that internal hemorrhage had set in.

From papers found among the effects by Coroner Young it appears that the deceased was George E. Hathaway, of Rutland, Vermont, agent for the Rutland Marble Works. His father is reported to be wealthy, and the deceased was a widower, whose only child had also died soon after its mother.

A letter, ten pages long, was taken possession of by the Coroner, from which it appears that the deceased had singular notions about religious matters, and that he had lived beyond his means. The letter, which bore the address, "To my friends," is written in a rambling style.—*N. Y. Standard, to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Conspiracy.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

James Hanley was put on trial to-day, charged with conspiracy with Jimmy Logue and John Jenkins to break into the house of Mr. Furman, at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, for the purpose of stealing. It will be remembered that on the 15th of May Mr. Furman's house was entered and robbed by Logue and Jenkins, who are now in the Penitentiary for the crime.

This young man was found driving the wagon in which the two thieves rode and carried their tools wrapped in a carpet. The defense set forth that Hanley made his living by means of vending produce about the streets, and doing whatever work he could get; and this being the day of the peace celebration, when vehicles were in demand, he readily took up the offer of Logue and Jenkins, who wanted to employ him to drive them about, never telling him what was their purpose, and it was argued that unless he was proven to have known their object he could not be convicted. An excellent character for honesty was also shown. On trial.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Orders.

Appointments by the President.

The Mobile Collectorship.

N. Y. Central Railroad Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mobile Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There has been an earnest contest for the Mobile Collectorship, ex-Senator Warner and Mr. Pearson of that State wanting the place, supported by their respective friends, but the Secretary of the Treasury to-day came to the conclusion to let Judge Miller remain in office. Mr. Miller has left for his home.

Baron Gerolt

has not yet obtained leave of his Government to return to Germany. Sir Edward Thornton has obtained leave of Her Majesty's Government, and will take passage with his family for Europe on the 24th instant.

Railway Troubles.

The appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company against the recent decision of Commissioner Pleasanton has been referred by Secretary Boutwell to the Solicitor of the Treasury, in order to obtain his opinion as to whether such an appeal can be made as a preliminary to final action on the subject.

The President Leaves for Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Grant and family, accompanied by General Porter, left Washington this morning for Long Branch. Just before his departure he made the following

Military in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following circular letter to the Supervisors in the Southern States:—

"In accordance with the recent proclamation of the President, the Secretary of War has issued orders to the commanding officers in the various departments directing them to co-operate with the civil officers in the enforcement of the laws, upon application by the latter officers for such assistance. Whenever, therefore, the aid of troops is necessary in your district, you will apply for the force required, directed to the commanding officer of the department in which the troops are to be used, reporting your action to this office, and the circumstances upon which it is based."

The Decrease of the Public Debt

during May was $4,439,358·33.

Appointments.

Hon. George Bancroft to be Envoy Extraordinary to the German Empire. (This disposes of the report that Mr. Bancroft was about to return to this country.)

The President also appointed William H. Clagett and Henry L. Warner, of Montana, and William H. Parsons, of Texas, Commissioners for celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia; George W. Wood, Collector of Internal Revenue First district of Texas.

Selah Waters, Assessor Third district of Tennessee, and Alexander H. Wallace, Collector Fifth district of Texas.

Generals Babcock and Dent and Secretary Douglass will remain at the Executive Mansion to transact such business as may fall within the range of their duties during the absence of the President.

Army Orders.

Sergeant Charles Jackson has been ordered by the War Department to assume charge of the National Cemetery at Mobile, Ala.

Captain Boynton will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect on September 1, and will join his battery.

First Lieutenant Churchill, 4th Artillery, will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty as Adjutant of the Academy.

Surgeon Denby has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

Naval Orders.

Detached—Lieutenant-Commander Steadman from the Naval Academy and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Cooper from duty on the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition and ordered to duty in the equipment department at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Remy, from duty on the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua expedition, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director McClelland, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Cassin from the Colorado, and placed on sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineers Smith and Corrie from the Mayflower, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A fire this morning at No. 5 Frankfort street damaged the liquor store of Geo. Burghard. The offices of the *Irish Democrat* and *Sunday Democrat* were injured by water. The loss was small.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton weak; middling uplands, 17½c.; middling Orleans, 18½c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; State, $5·60@6·30; Ohio, $6·25@6·90; Western, $5·60@7·15; Southern, $6·75@9. Wheat quiet; spring, $1·49 afloat; winter red and amber Western, 67@70c. Corn firm; Western mixed at 68@70c. for unsound and 71@74c. for sound. Oats steady; Ohio, 64@67c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy; new mess, $15·50@15·75; prime, $13@14. Lard dull; no sales. Whisky, 92c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 1, 1871.

The reports from all sections of the country represent the respective money markets as exceedingly easy. In this city there is a steady accumulation of available funds, with an unusually light business demand for loans, from which fact the inference is fair that general trade is dull and unsatisfactory. The abundance of money, and the cheap rates at which it is offered, naturally tend to stimulate the speculative markets, and this is the case now, and probably will be during the summer months. Rates are very easy, and almost nominal.

Gold continues quiet and steady at a range of 111⅜@111⅜, the closing price at noon being the latter.

In Government Bonds there is little doing in this market, but prices are ⅛ higher all through the list.

Stocks were moderately active, but prices were less strong. Sales of State 5s at 98; City 6s at 100, interest off, for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 58¾@59; Pennsylvania was unsettled, opening at 62, selling down to 61⅝ and closing at the opening price. Sales of Minehill at 54½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52½; 28⅝ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were strong and more active. Sales of Lehigh at 35⅜ and Susquehanna at 11@11½.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sale being of Manufacturers' Bank at 29¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, New	100	65 sh Penna R	62
$100 C & A m 6s, 89	96	300 do	62
$1000 do	95¾	200 do c.	62
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se	103	26 do allot.	61¾
$100 Steub & Ind 6s	73	56 do ls.	61¾
$1000 Phil & E 7s	93¾	600 sh Read R	b30. 59
$2000 H & B Top c	45	500 do	b60. 59
$5000 Sch N 6s 82	89¾	100 do	b5. 59
$2000 do	84	100 do	59·94
15 sh Manu Bank	29¾	100 do	b60. 58¾
30 sh Minehill R	54¾	100 do	58¾
200 sh Leh N St	38¾	$40 sh O C & A R	92½
200 do	b60. 38¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 111½@111¾; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117½@117¾; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@114; do. 1867, do. 113¾@114; do. 1868, do. 113¾@114; 10-40s, 108¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@116; Gold, 111½@111¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92¾@93¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¾@103¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¾@85½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·13 A. M.	111¾
10·05 "	111¾	11·50 "	111⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 1.—The Flour market is dull, and for old stock and grades likely to sour by the summer season, prices are weak and unsettled. The demand is mostly for the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·00@6·75; Minnesota do. do. $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The stock of prime Wheat is light, and for this description a steady demand prevails at full prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·45@1·48; some amber at $1·70; and 400 bushels Western white at $1·77. Rye may be quoted at $1·12@1·15 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is dull and prices weak. Sales of yellow at 74c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 73c. Oats are firm, and 1400 bushels white Pennsylvania and Western sold at 68@71c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce, and sells at $2·25@2·30.

Whisky is dull and weak. We quote Western iron-bound at 24c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....73 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....81

SUN RISES.....4·33 | MOON SETS.....3·29
SUN SETS.....7·22 | HIGH WATER.....

(By Telegraph.)

HALIFAX, N. S., May 31.—H. B. M. ships Cadmus and Volage, of the Flying Squadron, have arrived from Bermuda, to victual and refit before sailing for Bahia.

FATHER POINT, May 31.—The steamship Corinthian arrived here at 9·30 P. M., with 572 passengers.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, Newburyport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Greenport, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Nor. ship Roska, Steensen, 57 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. and passengers to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Susie R. Gelt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Anna S. Brown, Crowell, fm Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Anna R. Price, Price, from Crisfield, Md., with wood.
Schr Virgil, Ellis, from Nanticoke, with ties to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Cedar Grove, Hendrickson, fm Marsh River, with wood.
Schr Mary Priscilla, Cooper, from Little Bay, Va., with wood.
Schr Edward Ewing, Burns, from Stonington, Ct.
Schr Koret, Parker, from New York.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, from Fall River.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Cyclone, arrived yesterday from Port Spain is consigned (vessel) to Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 31.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—H. E. Roberts, Kate Stewart, Sarah Ann, C. McCaffrey, Yuba, Fremont, and C. J. Hill.

F. W. Tripp, with cement, for Philadelphia.
Norman and Alice, with lumber, for Camden.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 30.—The following barges left in tow at noon today, eastward:—Bella McWilliams, Experiment, L. Newkumet, Ellen, Talmage, Adelia, Camilla, C. Church, Princess, A. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE COMMUNE AND LIBERTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the saddest things about the errors or extravagances of a good cause is that they inflict irreparable injury on the cause itself. In Europe, for many years to come, the crimes of the Parisian socialistic democracy will be charged upon liberty, and the first demands of the laboring classes and the cities of the Continent will be confused with the wild ideas and savage crimes of the French Communists. If the excesses of the socialistic workmen in Paris produce such a profound impression of horror and disgust here, we can imagine what the sentiment of the middle and intelligent classes of Europe must be concerning these crimes. Everything tends to make these excesses appalling and hideous to the world. The outbreak of the laboring classes was not against a tyranny in the flush of its power. It was not, like the revolution of '98, an explosion of the masses against the abuses and wrongs of centuries, inflicted by the powerful. The Government which was attacked so fiercely was the choice of the people; it was, at least nominally, a republic. The moment chosen was when the country lay bleeding and prostrate beneath a foreign invader, whom these very laborers had not the courage to attack. The authorities whom the masses thus attempted to overthrow were themselves weakened by their long struggle with the public enemy.

As if to defy the peculiar and most cherished sentiments of France and Europe, the war-governing power in Paris declared war, not only against their bleeding country, but against art, property, and religion—against civilization itself. For a time, the world was favored with the spectacle of a city governed by its day-laborers and "*classes dangereuses.*" They heard property declared a robbery, religion a superstition, and the arts a memorial of barbarism. The ancient monuments of glory were overthrown; churches sacked and desecrated; the obligations of business declared broken; marriage made a contract at pleasure; and the ministers of religion banished or murdered. To crown all, the working men in their defeat attempted to destroy the city they could not govern; and with the riff-raff of all nations and both sexes who gather in the slums of a great city, they defaced and burned works of immortal genius, and ruined and demolished what no wealth or culture can ever restore. They die at last, amid the blackened and blood-stained ruins of the capital they had professed to desire to free from the control of their countrymen.

Now, such horrors and crimes as these put back the cause the Parisian laborers had at heart at least half a century. The very name of "working-men's organizations," "associations," and "unions," will smell in the nostrils of Europe for generations. It is undoubtedly true that the laboring classes of Europe have not had their fair share of the blessings of life. The rich and the capitalists have used their labor for centuries, and have taken an undue proportion of the profits. They have a fair claim to more than they now get of the world's good things. They were, through universal suffrage, and, above all, through international trades unions, beginning to obtain more of their just rights. But suddenly there comes a blow upon them from the house of their friends. "What the laboring class will do with their power, when they get it, is shown in Paris!" will be the ready objection to every new privilege they claim. "The French *ouvriers* prove what trades unions and working-men's associations lead to!" Such will be the feeling of Europe at any proposed political elevation of the working-class, or at the prospect of greater power in the trades associations.

The municipal idea of the Paris Communists had, undoubtedly, much justice in it. They seem to have demanded for Paris exactly what all English-speaking peoples give to their large cities—the election of their own city officials, the control of their education and militia, and, in most branches, a thorough self-government. They are privileges which ought to be granted to every French city, and would constitute the best means of political education. It seems, at this distance, a piece of stupidity that the Versailles Government did not at once concede them. The result, however, now is that municipal government is set back also, with other reforms, throughout France. The cities will still be governed by a central power. The crimes of the Communists have destroyed the Commune. The people will attach all the horrors and outrages of the last four days to the very name of Communal independence, and France, under any Government that may be established, will still be a centralized administration.

QUAKER REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The great annual meeting of the Society of Friends held last week in their capital, Philadelphia, offered one or two significant hints as to the present status of that powerful body. Propositions were made that the Governing Committee or General Council for the year should hereafter be composed of members of both sexes in equal proportion. The Society also altered its discipline so as to forbid the manufacture or sale of all spirituous liquors by its members, the prohibition formerly having made a distinction, more nice than wise, between distilled and fermented drinks. Action was also taken against the use of tobacco.

These late reformatory movements strike us oddly, coming from a sect noted since its foundation for its temperance and admission of the equality of woman. But the Quakers, though one of the most progressive of religious bodies, are paradoxically one of the slowest moving; taking their position, as they did at first, in the pioneer line not only of free thought but of work for humanity, and allowing the widest liberty for individual belief, they are not easily moved by outside pressure. Perhaps no body, either religious or political, has ever exercised an influence at the same time so powerful and noiseless in our social structure; they have worked by a silent, moral *vis inertiæ*, instead of the vehement propagandism of other reformers. Their strength has been to sit still; yet the truth they taught has been set before the people with a curious clearness: an every-day proof of how much higher eloquence lies in lives than words. Beneath this sectarian character are the individual caution, shrewdness, and keen sense of justice, which stamp the Quaker to be known of all men, as a mild, good taste does the Episcopalian, or an invincible hunger for argument, the Covenanter. A man in a shad-bellied coat will give you food for a year with his right hand, but you shall not cheat his left of a penny. These traits, insignificant in themselves, assume importance when the Society owns the influence of outside popular movements. The heavy mercury, not volatile water, is the true index to the changes of the weather.

In the matter of woman's equality, the society has made but a slight change; only making a matter of professed creed what it has always tacitly taught by practice. But the action on liquor and tobacco is more significant. The shrewd Quaker has not only struck the nail, but driven it into the heart of the subject. The manufacture and sale of liquor are made matter of discipline as well as its use, while in other religious sects the wealthy tavern-keeper, distiller, or leader of the whisky ring is permitted to hold a praying, profitable place in the sanctuary, while the poor wretch, struggling vainly with his hereditary thirst and weakened will against the poison they put to his lips, is driven from the fold into outer darkness with threats of unquenchable fire and undying worms. It is not temperance pledges, nor temperance orators, nor even inebriate asylums, that will set this matter right among us. The cure of its victims will not remove malaria. When the liquor-seller as well as the drunkard has his share not only of promised hell-fire in the next world from his religious teachers, but of effective punishment in this, the temperance movement will be at last put upon its proper basis. The Quaker, standing on the safe ground of truth against expediency, with his clear eye and steady hand cut the first link of the Gordian knot of slavery for us. What he will do with the knotty problems of Indian affairs or temperance remains to be proved. His first movements at least indicate that the tasks given him are not too great for him to conquer.

THREE POLITICAL SPOOKS.

From the N. Y. World.

This country is just now a good deal plagued with ghosts, spectres, and what the old Germans called dopple-gangers and the Scotch "doubles." Some of these apparitions devote themselves to making private homes unhappy; other some to muddling public matters. One of the latter class, under the name and guise of Andrew Johnson, has just been making a speech at Knoxville, in Tennessee, which is just enough like the genuine speeches of that ex-President to deceive his bitter enemies, while it contains suggestions so peculiar and original that had they really been made by Mr. Johnson he would be entitled to rank with such great inventors in legislation as Draco, Confucius, Wendell Phillips, and Felix Pyat. Of course the spook had tact enough to deceive the telegraph operators by using Mr. Johnston's favorite allusion to the fact that he had "passed through political life, enjoying all its honors from the village alderman to the highest office within the gift of the people." He next ventured on a bolder flight, and observed with much apparent satisfaction: "After running my life-course—a mighty course it has proved—I can truly say I have violated no pledge, sacrificed no principle." From these harmless observations in a vein not unlike Mr. Johnson's, the sprite advanced to propound an astonishing plan for the elevation of mankind, "physical, mental, and moral." This plan is as brief as it is brilliant. Instead of sending "criminals to the penitentiary, where they become the rivals of honest mechanics," this elvish orator proposes to divide them into two classes, to be thus summarily dealt with: —"The first class I would hang; the second I would deprive of the power of propagating their species." If this be done, the pixie coolly says that "in a few centuries man would become the image of his Creator." The spook of Andrew Johnson is, however, an innocent brownie in comparison with a sulphur-breathing imp which has succeeded in passing itself off upon a reporter of the *Herald* in Georgia as the "ex-President of the Confederate States," and in that character has dictated to the reporter a discourse on the "Lost Cause," which combines the political sagacity and practical good sense of a Wendell Phillips with the unobtrusive modesty of a Zachariah Chandler. Doubtless the imp was stimulated to this exploit by the elaborate prominence given by Horace Greeley, in a speech recently delivered by that great agriculturist at Galveston, Texas, to the person of Mr. Jefferson Davis as a means of reaching and soothing the Southern heart. In this Galveston oration Mr. Greeley appears explaining that he gave bail for Mr. Davis, not because he thought so much of Mr. Davis as the act would seem to imply, but because he believed the Southern people to be so much interested in Mr. Davis that to set him at liberty and put him in the way of amusing himself by playing at speech-making would greatly conciliate the Southern heart and lead the Southern heart to lean kindly towards the liberator of the fallen chief. In seizing this opportunity the imp, it must be confessed, showed a certain amount of artistic perception. Although the Southern people have little cause to remember the administration of their affairs by Mr. Davis either with pride or pleasure, they are much too gallant a people not to have been tenderly moved towards him by the vicarious humiliations which he suffered for them at the hands of Edwin M. Stanton. After the surrender of Lee and Johnston Mr. Davis was certainly the least respected and most unpopular man in the South. He would have continued so to be had not Stanton with calculating malignity made a martyr of him, in defiance alike of decency, of justice, and of sound policy. Since his liberation from Fortress Monroe, therefore, Mr. Davis has been to the Southern people a kind of concentrated impersonation and symbol of that radical spite and rage against themselves to which Horace Greeley so earnestly attributes all the delay which has occurred in re-establishing peace within our borders. The imp, therefore, which took upon itself the task of making speeches for Mr. Davis in the *Herald* immediately upon Mr. Greeley's revival of the Confederate President at Galveston, chose his time well. He knew that the Southern people would be bound, if only by consideration for Mr. Greeley, to allow anything which Mr. Davis might say, or be reported to say, to pass unrebuked, no matter how indiscreet or out of taste or foreign from the feelings of the Southern people themselves it might be. Of course, the object of the imp must be supposed to be mischievous; but the time has happily gone by when such operations could produce any deep and abiding effect on any but the most thoroughly clod-hopping of fly-gobblers at the North.

The third political spook of the moment seems to be a being of gentler mould, and he has certainly taken upon him "to disfigure or present" a more innocuous mortal. He is a cobold who turns up in Texas as Horace Greeley, making the very speeches to which we have already alluded. The real Horace Greeley, we need hardly say, has never left New York. He has been, indeed, secluded from the public for a short time, as the *Tribune* Tuesday morning ingeniously admitted by publishing a most interesting narrative from his pen of his sufferings in Ludlow Street Jail, to which unpleasant resort he found his way in consequence of some disastrous financial events not unconnected with strawberry farming. The pen which depicted so vividly many years ago the mishaps of a captive in the Parisian prison of Clichy has not lost its cunning. Mr. Greeley seems to have been worse treated in Ludlow street than he was in Clichy, possibly because the people in the former place, understanding his speech, may have been exasperated by his frequent and profuse profanity. He states that he went to prison in order to learn the inconveniences of captivity, which is quite of a piece with his going to farming at Chappaqua in order to learn the disadvantages of agricultural ignorance. But though we sympathize with him in his tribulations, we are only half sorry at heart that his temporary withdrawal from the use of pens and ink should have given the Galveston cobold a chance to personate him. For the discourses which the cobold has delivered for him supply a timely and excellent complement of the orations made for Mr. Johnson and Mr. Davis by their respective doubles. The main difference between the tone of the former and of the two latter is to be traced to the circumstance that Mr. Davis and Mr. Johnson look bitterly back to Presidencies come and gone, while Mr. Greeley looks brightly forward to a Presidency still to be. Should the dream be fulfilled, common gratitude will require Mr. Greeley to endorse his cobold by making Mr. Davis his Secretary of State and sending Mr. Johnson as Minister to France.

THE SUCCESSOR TO PRESIDENT GRANT

From Theo. Tilton's Golden Age.

If Mr. Greeley, in coming home from the South, should bring with him, as a gift from that portion of our common land, a popular nomination to the Presidency of the United States, this expressed wish, by one section of the Union, ought to be promptly ratified by the other.

The next Presidency, judged from to-day's point of view, is like the raspberry plant—which takes one year to grow the stalk and the next to bear the fruit. We are now growing the stalk of next year's Presidential nomination.

The farmer of Chappaqua, who went southward on the simple errand of carrying an agricultural address to Texas, is now everywhere hailed by Southern men as a Northerner in whose honesty they trust, and whose kindliness they reciprocate. If among all the Northern candidates the South prefers this charitable statesman, we believe the North would assent to the wishes of its late enemies, and give to the Southerners a President true to their best interests.

A renomination of General Grant would be so injudicious that it ought to be no longer discussed. To say nothing of the great fact that his administration has been but a mediocre success, and not worth repeating for another four years, the victorious North should not a second time impose on the whole country the conqueror of one-half of it. This is not the way to heal the wounds of a civil war. Peace, magnanimity, fraternal kindness—this is the spirit which we hope the North will seek to exhibit toward the South in the next Presidential canvass.

No man in the nation more signally represents this spirit than the kind-hearted Northern farmer who has gone to the South to plant with his own hand an olive of peace in that fire-scarred land. Good men in the Southern States, of all parties, might so generally unite in urging his nomination that the North, notwithstanding its lingering severity of temper, will undoubtedly respect the suggestion.

As for ourselves, without being unduly forward or rashly persistent, we are free to say that our first and early choice for the next Presidency is this large-minded and humane statesman—the Benjamin Franklin of his time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier: thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 8 28 tuthssm

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

8 Per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $16,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

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7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

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We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

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Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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Safe Home Investment.

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

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CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

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The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

50 casks Catawba Wine " "

10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

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FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.

W. W. FENNER,

No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.

This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth13t*

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Niebel was stabbed in a beer saloon at Judson and Brown streets last night by a butcher named Charles Whitburger. The wound is in the abdomen, but is not fatal. Niebel is a resident of the Nineteenth ward. The assailant was arrested later in the evening.

—The thunder shower yesterday afternoon nipped in the bud the game between the Athletics and Olympics.

—A pawn ticket bearing the name of Catharine Butler was found in the pocket of an unknown woman who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Delaware last night. She is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—An extraordinary case of fiendish cruelty came before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon. It was that of William Bradley, a poor and respectable colored man, who on the 12th of March last was, without any provocation whatever, assaulted near his home in Emeline street by a gang of rowdy colored boys, and beaten, stabbed, and maimed in a fearful manner. He was jumped upon; his ankle bone was twisted from its socket, and the bones protruded through the flesh. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where amputation was necessary. Abscesses broke out over the body, and he had almost constant bleeding of the nose. Such diabolical atrocity has rarely ever been heard of in Philadelphia. The poor colored man appeared at the Central yesterday and preferred charges against Abner Anderson, one of his assailants. Anderson was promptly committed. The case excited the utmost sympathy of everybody present, and the other scoundrels will be arrested ere long.

—The Highway Committee of Councils visited Girard Avenue Bridge yesterday, and it is probable they will report in favor of spending $10,000 to patch up the bridge temporarily, and $800,000 to build a new, strong, and handsome structure.

—The corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has published its annual report. The corporation is more than a hundred years old, and much of its work of benevolence is of a character necessarily private. The report shows that the assets, which are in real estate, ground rents, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and United States loans, bonds, and mortgages, etc., amount, at market value, to $326,560·01. The nominal amount of all outstanding engagements is $106,859·06. Horace Binney is the President of the society; James Somers Smith, Treasurer; and James M. Aertsen, Secretary.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant went to Long Branch this morning.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned, the two branches having compromised their difficulties.

—The corner-stone of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School was laid yesterday, with imposing ceremonies, at Shippensburg, Pa.

—The first fatal accident in the Yo Semite Valley happened on Monday, when Giacomo Campi, of San Francisco, fell from one of the cliffs, fractured his skull, and died.

—President Grant having asked the Austrian Government to allow Baron Lederer, its Minister to the United States, to preside over the arbitration of the Cuban claims, imperial permission has been telegraphed to Washington.

Foreign Affairs.

—Victor Hugo has left Belgium for Holland.

—The adherents of the Duc d'Aumale and the Bonapartists are very active.

—All foreigners in Paris are requested to report to the headquarters of the army.

—Nearly all the newspapers that temporarily removed to Versailles have returned to Paris.

—The number of prisoners now in the hands of the French Government exceeds forty thousand.

—Large sums of money were found upon the persons of some of the captured officers of the Commune.

—A society has been formed at Havre to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

—The Italian Government has instructed its prefects throughout the country to capture all the Parisians who may enter Italy.

—There are signs of a speedy *coup d'etat* in the National Assembly to depose President Thiers and summon Count de Chambord to the throne of France.

—A very bad state of affairs still exists in Paris. Arrests and executions of men and women continue, and horrible effluvia from the bodies of the dead fill certain quarters of the city.

HAGGLING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

It is odd to notice the style in which the country-folk coming into Stornoway go about their purchases. For instance, a man comes into town to buy a bonnet (a Scotch cap). He goes first to the draper's, and after lounging about in the shop, looking round, and perhaps offering an occasional remark on the weather and other general subjects, as if he had no intention of making a purchase (for the people consider the space outside the counter to be public property), he at last approaches the business that brought him. He tries on a variety of bonnets, asks the prices, and takes particular note of the bonnets that suit him. He then leaves the shop and proceeds to another draper's, where he goes through the same process; and, having gone through the town in this way, returns to the place where he thinks he will make the best bargain. After a great deal of haggling to bring down the prices, he perhaps makes the purchase, but, if not satisfied, he will go away, to return some other day, and see if he cannot get the article for a penny or a half-penny less. This style of business is not confined to the Jews. A gentleman connected with the Perth and Inverness Railway told me that, when that line was first opened, some of the natives, wholly unaccustomed to fixed prices, endeavored to deal with the ticket clerk as they would with a shopkeeper. The following was one of the dialogues that ensued:—Countryman—"What is the price to Kingussie?" Ticket clerk—"Two and eightpence." "Two and eightpence? Heoh, never! I'll give you two shillings." "There is no reduction. The fare is two and eight." "Make it two and tuppence, and it's a bargain." "I tell you the fare is two and eightpence." "It's only a matter of thirty miles." "It doesn't matter what it is. That is the fare." "I'll give you two and threepence." "It won't do." "Two and fourpence, then." "No, nor two and fourpence." At two and sixpence he made a dead stand, and, finding the clerk inexorable, went away and waited till the next train, when he came back with his offer of the two and sixpence, in hopes of finding the clerk more accommodating.—*Macrae's Home and Abroad.*

FUN FROM HARPER'S DRAWER.

—Even the Boston gentlemen of color participate with the white *savans* of the Hub in their lofty disdain of the talent of New York. A friend, happening to be caught in that city over Sunday, thought he would take a glimpse at some of the churches. Stepping inside the porch of an A 1 meeting-house, the sexton, colored, approached respectfully, and said:—"Will you have a seat, Sah? Happy to show you to one, Sah. Plenty seats this morning, Sah."

"No, thank you; can't stay but a moment; just stopped to glance at the church. What is the name of the clergyman?"

"That, sah, is the Rev. Dr. ——."

"Fine preacher, isn't he?"

"Well, sah, peoples has different notions 'bout preachers."

"But he seems quite animated."

"Yes, sah; consid'ble animated."

"And appears to have talent?"

"Well, sah, as I said afo', peoples has such different notions 'bout preachers. Dar's some dat tinks he's mighty good on de words. I tink myself he's a *fair* man, sah—a *fair* man, but not of de *prima facie* class. He's a *good* man, sah, a well-meanin' man, but not a talented man. He's a New York man, sah!"

—From a new edition of Dean Ramsay's charming "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" we quote two short anecdotes:

An old clerical friend upon Speyside, a confirmed old bachelor, on going up to the pulpit one Sunday to preach, found, after giving out the psalm, that he had forgotten his sermon. I do not know what his objections were to his leaving the pulpit and going to the manse for his sermon, but he preferred sending his old confidential housekeeper for it. He accordingly stood up in the pulpit, stopped the singing, which had commenced, and thus accosted his faithful domestic:—"Annie, I say, Annie, *we've* committed a mistak the day. Ye maun jist gang your waa's hame, and ye'll get my sermon out o' my breek-pouch, an' we'll sing to the praise o' the Lord till ye come back again."

—"I see, James, that you tak a bit nap in kirk," said a minister to one of his people; "can ye no take a mull with you? and when you become heavy, an extra pinch would keep you up."

"May be it wad," said James; "but pit you the sneeshin intil your sermon, minister, and may be that'll serve the same purpose."

—It is related of a colporteur, sent out in the palmy days of colportage by the American Tract Society, that he asked a rough Arkansan what denomination a certain delapidated-looking meeting-house belonged to.

"Wa'al, stranger," was the reply, "she *war* a Hard-Shell Baptist, but *they don't run her now.*"

—This—the denominational part—calls to mind the reply of an old Pennsylvanian who "struck oil," sold a portion of his land for a great price, and went to the bank to get his check cashed. On being asked what "denomination" he would have his money in, he promptly replied:—

"A *little* in Presbyterian to suit the old woman, but the *heft* of it in Free-Will Baptist."

—The following from the Barham Memoirs will be as keenly relished by Catholic as by Protestant readers:—

There was an old woman living at Naples, very devout, who went to her confessor on a case of conscience. Her object was to learn whether San Gennaro or the Virgin Mary was the greater saint.

"Why, daughter," said the padre, "that is a very nice question, and perhaps it might puzzle the Holy Father himself to decide upon it. However, for your comfort, it may be perhaps satisfactory to know that both of them were apostles!"

It must have been with infinite chuckle, and many of what Cooper describes as old Leather-stocking's long, inward laughters, that Henry Ward Beecher, during a late vacation, heard one of his own published sermons delivered in an obscure village. At the close of service he accosted the "divine," and said, "That was a very good discourse; how long did it take you to write it?"

"Oh, I tossed it off one evening when I had leisure," was the reply.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Beecher. "It took me longer than that to think out the very framework of that very sermon."

"Are you Henry Ward Beecher?"

"I am," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the unabashed preacher, "all that I have to say is that I ain't ashamed to preach one of *your* sermons anywhere!"

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.

Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1296 MARKET street. 5 26 6trp

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERATORS, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BECHER,
No. 1319 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. Williams.) 5 26 6t*

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.

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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

FOR SALE.

F O R S A L E.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2¾ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,

5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 985 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERB, on the premises. 5 20stuth6t

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 196 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,

5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CHESNUT HILL for the summer; suitable for four or six persons. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water. Possession given immediately. Price, $100 a month. Address

5 31 4t* F. A. E., "Telegraph Office."

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH street. 5 20stuth6t

VALUABLE MILL SITE.—SEVENTY-FIVE horse power, and six-roomed house, with four acres of ground, desirable for paper mill. Address

5 20 stuth 6t J. MAX GREEN, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

5 6 1m J. MAX GREEN, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,

5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGAREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was assignee as to one moiety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to William Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J., No. 64, p. 17, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seybert to John E. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 429, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JAMES P. WELSH,

5 25 law 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WALTER GNOLA, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 80, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hamneit, Assignee of George K. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pensylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No 225, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,

5 22 2w Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVOURNIN, administrator and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,

6 1 thstu 5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY ZELLER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CAROLINE SCHULZ, a daughter of said decedent, has filed in the said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal estate of said decedent which she elects to retain under act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 3, A. D. 1871, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

FREDERICK BEYER,

No. 241 South THIRD Street,

5 23 mth4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH E. and JAMES D. WALKER, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. G. ROSENGARTEN,

5 25thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

September Term, 1869, No. 89. In Divorce. SOPHIA BARNED, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRY N. BARNED.

To HENRY N. BARNED, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 3d day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. R. FLETCHER,

5 26 fstuth6t Attorney for libellant.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. COTTRELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of JOHN F. COTTRELL, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

ELAM B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL Street;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
5 29 6t No. 130 S. SIXTH Street.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH S NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

JOHN G. FORD, Administrator,
4 27 th 6t No. 304 CHESNUT St., Phila.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Amos Ellis sur ground rent deed, Amos Ellis and wife to Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 16th September, 1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H. No. 176, page 351, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,

5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.
52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honoraole the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee, etc., vs. "THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." Levari Facias, January term, 1871, No. 487. And

"THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," vs. ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee. In equity. Order of sale, January term, 1871, No. 8.

The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's and Trustee's sales, under the above writs, of all that certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward of said city; bounded by Lehman or Thirty-first street, Locust street, Spruce street, and Thirtieth street, and Hare street as vacated, Also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward aforesaid; bounded by said Thirtieth street, Spruce street, ground of William C. Allison, Hare street as vacated, and the river Schuylkill, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June the 5th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 208 West WASHINGTON Square, in said city, when and where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming upon said fund.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,

5 25thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FISHER et al., Executors, vs. PATTERSON.

Levari Facias. March Term, 1871, No. 1039.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the south side of Arch street, at the distance of 92 feet 4½ inches east of Seventeenth street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Arch street 39 feet 7½ inches, and in depth southward of that width 150 feet to Ann street, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 202 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

T. BRADFORD DWIGHT,

5 30 10t Auditor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Box sheet now open for the GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MRS. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD and MR. C. D. HESS.

SATURDAY, June 3, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

WM. CASTLE, J. B. BOWLER, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, J. H. CHATTERSON, EDWARD BUTLER, E. GROVE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. J. B. BOWLER, Mrs. JOHN DREW, BARTON HILL, L. L. JAMES, F. F. MACKAY, ROBERT CRAIG, D. E. RALTON, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mrs. C. F. MAEDER, Miss MAY CLAIRE, and Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD all appear.

FULL ORCHESTRA, GRAND CHORUS.

MATINEE—COMEDY OF ERRORS, GRAND CONCERT, BONNY FISHWIFE.

EVENING—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WITH EXTRA STAR CAST.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.

SECURE SEATS AT NORTH'S and the ACADEMY. 6 1 tf

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

OPERATIC CONCERT
TO MISS CASSIE RENZ,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 9,

under the patronage of Hon. John W. Forney, Hon Wm. B. Mann, Rebt. H. Beatty, and numerous other prominent citizens, in which she will be assisted by MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, the favorite contralto; SIGNOR LEONI, lyric tenor; MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the distinguished pianist, and a

GRAND ORCHESTRA,

under the direction of
HERR LEOPOLD ENGELKE.

General Admission, with reserved seats, $1. Box Sheet will be open at the Academy of Music and North's Music Store on Tuesday, May 30. 5

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

THE BRILL PARDON.

It will not do for Republican newspapers and Republican politicians to attempt to extenuate such a scandalous violation of decency as is involved in the pardon of John H. Brill. Outside of the comparatively small number of wire-pullers, who too frequently imagine that they constitute the Republican party, and that the rank and file of voters are no better than so many cattle, to be driven in whatever direction it may please their masters, is the real Republican party, composed of reasonably honest and intelligent citizens who have opinions of their own; and it has been amply demonstrated at more than one election since the conclusion of the war that very many of them are much more anxious to have the public offices filled by good men than they are for mere party triumph. It is an undeniable fact that the Republican party has been losing its hold upon a very large number of the intelligent voters who were the most earnest supporters of its principles during the war for the preservation of the nation. Why has this happened? The Democratic party has not changed in the least; its principles are the same as they were in 1860; its practices wherever it has obtained power have been such as to excite alarm at the prospect of its obtaining control of the Government, and it has made no headway whatever on its own merits against Republicanism. Why, then, is not the Republican party as strong to-day as it was in 1865? The answer to this question is easy, and we have only to point to the example of the so-called Republican leaders who demanded the pardon of Brill, to that of the Republican Governor who granted the pardon, and to that of the Republican newspapers that apologize for the scandalous transaction. This is but one instance out of many to prove the corruption that exists in the Republican party, and the true way to check the advances of the Democracy and to promote the interests of the great party to which the preservation of the Union is due, is not to apologize for crime that every honest voter knows is a personal injury to himself as well as to the public at large, not to advocate men whose dishonesty and want of principle are notorious for important public offices, or support them because by means of the lowest arts of the trading politicians they manage to get their names upon the regular party tickets, but to boldly, vigorously, and incessantly denounce corruption in any shape that it may be presented. The Republican party is not being injured in the least by the Democracy, but, on the contrary, it is wounded in the house of its friends; and such an article as that which we find to-day in the columns of one of our Republican morning contemporaries, endeavoring to extenuate the crime of Brill and to apologize for the action of Governor Geary in pardoning him, at the bidding of a ring of political wire-pullers, who hope to use him in the future as they have in the past, will do more to weaken the Republican party next October than anything we can say on the other side of the question. The falsification of the election returns is a crime for which no excuse can be advanced under any circumstances. It strikes at the dearest rights of every citizen; it must of necessity be committed deliberately and with premeditation, and the frequency with which it is committed requires that it shall be punished with the severest penalties of the law. If Brill had been a Democrat, the very papers that are now endeavoring to apologize for his pardon, and to represent him as rather an ill-used individual than otherwise, would have been most eager in denouncing him. They may imagine that they are advancing the cause of Republicanism by such a course of action as this, but they are fearfully mistaken, for every attempt to extenuate the iniquities perpetrated by men who call themselves Republicans alienates thousands of voters of the very class that constitutes the strength of the Republican party, and plays directly into the hands of the Democracy.

With regard to the influences brought to bear upon Governor Geary to induce him to grant the Brill pardon, we reiterate what we have said before, that the complimentary resolution of the convention was one of the conditions of the pardon. Geary's backers may try to explain away this fact, but a fact it remains, and the Governor cannot deny it and speak the truth. Apart from this, however, why is it that his Excellency refuses to allow the papers in the Brill case to be made public? If the pardon was granted for proper reasons, and at the instance of men in whose integrity the public have confidence, there would be no necessity for jealously guarding them from the light of day. The fact is, the Governor does not dare to brave public opinion by an honest and open exposition of all the facts of the case. He knows that the pardon was granted to oblige certain notorious political tricksters who do not possess the confidence of honest citizens, and who have disgraced the party they profess to support by their past misdeeds. The pardon was granted to oblige these men, because Geary hoped that they would prove useful to him in the future, and by granting it he insulted every honest man who ever voted for him, or who ever believed that he was anything else than a political peddler of the lowest and meanest description. It will not do for Geary's friends, in the face of the Ficken, Landis, and Brill pardons, to prate about the integrity of the Governor, who has by these performances done for himself what his worst enemies could scarcely have done for him in the way of political annihilation.

DOUBTFUL IMPROVEMENTS.

The liability to freshets on the Schuylkill has of late years been an ever increasing anxiety to property-holders and dwellers on that river. This year any serious disaster was fortunately escaped, but such immunity cannot be calculated upon, and every recurring spring must be expected to bring its season of insecurity and peril. This is partly the price we pay for position, and, with all the risks, Philadelphia could illy afford to lose the incomparable advantages which the confluence of the Delaware and the Schuylkill affords her over every other American city. Philadelphia loves the Schuylkill and values it, but she is also a little bit afraid of it. The placid sweep of the river in August is a very different thing from the angry boil and rush of March. Experience of its power we have already had to our cost, and it is very possible we may have yet sterner evidences of it if the present policy of waterside improvements is not in some way modified. Public attention has not until now been called to the serious encroachments being made upon the Schuylkill channel at different points from the Wire Bridge to below Gray's Ferry. These consist in the building of wharves and embankments far into the stream. At some points these works appear to stretch half-way across the former water surface. The Pennsylvania Company seems to have set this perilous example. The land the company has reclaimed and banked in from the river makes an awkward bend in the stream, and appears, to the eye at least, to constitute a serious obstruction. With so powerful a precedent set them, other companies, as well as manufacturers and private parties, have not scrupled to increase their areas at the expense of the river, and a trip along the bank would indubitably surprise the citizen who had not visited the locality within the last two years. To do every one justice, it must be stated that the parties to these improvements claim to have built only to the Port Wardens' line. How the Port Wardens could have made such an eccentric line as that which bounds the Pennsylvania Company's wharf is not clear, but we will suppose that they did commit that vagary, and that all these wharf-builders are within the letter of the law. The questions will still arise:—Are they right in such extreme action? and are they not seriously imperilling life and property on the river banks? There is grave concern felt by people doing business and living on the river from Chesnut street southward, and dismal predictions are made concerning the results of the next freshet. The question is not easily decided, but one thing is tolerably certain—either these levees should not be raised at all, or they should be made uniform throughout the city limits. When water is hemmed in, after the obstruction is passed the reaction carries it as far beyond the natural limits as it had previously been contracted. This is a natural law, and in times of exceptional commotion it is easy to imagine—or rather it is not easy to imagine—the consequences. At present, parties who do not care to construct these wharves, or who have no occasion for them, are taken at a great disadvantage. *A* chooses to build a wharf 150 feet long. Very well for him if he can afford it, or has use for it. But *A's* neighbor, Mr. *B*, does not desire such an addition to his property. Straightway his land is deluged by the stream sweeping around Mr. *A's* breakwater. This is, in a measure, the case even when the water is the lowest. The element of fairness seems somehow lacking in this matter. Property of all kinds has its rights. The men who improve the city, who attract commerce, and tend to develop our interior resources, are to have their hands strengthened, of course, but not surely at the expense of other citizens whose usefulness to the community may be quite as considerable in other ways. The most equitable manner of adjusting the trouble would be to have the city construct a uniform series of wharves or levees from below the dam to the Delaware. The distance is not great, and the expense would certainly be made up in the improvement of real estate and the consequent tax returns. Until something of this kind is done, we may expect individual enterprise to strive and push at the expense of its neighbor.

The General Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Chicago, has recommended that the presbyteries unite in making arrangements for the observance, in 1872, of the third centennial celebration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and other similar religious events. The wisdom of keeping alive the memory of a horrible slaughter, which, wicked as it was, was nevertheless perpetrated in an age of persecution when Protestants as well as Catholics sometimes committed atrocities at which humanity now shudders, may well be questioned. If the Quakers are to commemorate the persecution of their members by the Puritans of New England,—the Methodists to commemorate all the persecutions they have endured at the hands of other Protestant sects,—the Catholics to commemorate all the real or fancied wrongs they have suffered at the hands of Protestants,—and if all the old controversies and contentions are to be revived, we shall have a happy time of it in this land of religious liberty. For practical purposes it seems decidedly better to agree to disagree, and to let the intolerance of the past serve only as a warning of the necessity for maintaining the tolerance of the present.

A telegram from Washington states that if the change of time in the payment of pensions had not recently caused an unusual drain upon the national treasury, the decrease of the public debt during the month of May would have amounted to about nine millions of dollars, or at the rate of more than one hundred millions per annum. Despite all the reductions of taxes, the revenues still largely exceed the sum necessary to sustain the Government, and the debt is still being liquidated with unnecessary rapidity.

The verdict of the Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of some of the victims of the Pittston disaster presents a very forcible and probably a truthful account of the causes of that calamity. It states that the Mining Inspector, as well as the mine operators, failed to observe, strictly, the requirements of the law. It is painfully evident that better efforts are needed to enforce the statute which was wrung from the Legislature by the agonizing scenes at Avondale. In Great Britain similar laws are rigidly executed; and they must also be sternly enforced in this Commonwealth if order is ever to be established in the coal regions. The lawlessness of some of the miners is bad enough, but even it is less criminal than the neglect of mine operators to make proper provisions for the safety of their workmen; and the State should begin the great work of asserting the supremacy of law and justice over both capital and labor, by a determined effort to punish coal capitalists for all wilful and dangerous evasions of their duties.

Some of the officials of New York have recently been doing a really good thing. They have made a vigorous raid upon the lottery-policy dealers, bringing hundreds of them into court, and acting as if they really meant to suppress this demoralizing form of petty gambling. For once Gotham has set an example worthy of imitation in Philadelphia. When will the raid be made here?

NOTICES.

REMARKABLE FACT.

THE PEOPLE
Who have been looking
ALL OVER TOWN,
And seen all the Stocks of Clothing about,
SETTLE THE QUESTION
By making their purchases at Oak Hall, and declaring that there is no place in the city they can do so well in price, or feel so certain of getting
A REAL GOOD ARTICLE
AS AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

Eshbach—Mills.—On Monday evening, May 29, 1871, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sheppard, Mr. Samuel T. Eshbach to Miss Amanda Mills, both of this city.

Housman—Danby.—On the 18th of April, 1871, by Rev. Robert M. Patterson, J. Laurence Housman to Miss Kate Danby, both of this city.

DIED.

Cubberley.—Suddenly, at Edgewater, N. J., on the 26th May, 1871, Mary C., beloved wife of D. P. Cubberley.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of her husband on Friday morning, the 2d June, at 9 o'clock, and will leave Edgewater at 11 o'clock for Philadelphia, where the friends of the family will be provided with carriages on the arrival of the boat at Chesnut street wharf. To proceed to the Woodlands Cemetery.

Eckhardt.—On May 30, Maria Eckhardt, wife of Henry Eckhardt, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 437 East Girard avenue, on Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

Mustin.—On Wednesday, the 31st instant, J. Burton, M. D., son of John and Mary F. Mustin, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3908 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, at 2½ o'clock. 1*

Thomas.—On Wednesday, May 31, Miss Mary A. Thomas.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 South Thirteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands. 1*

Thorp.—On the 28th ult., Elizabeth, widow of the late Joshua Thorp, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, June 3, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Church street, Frankford. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
LAST FLORAL EXHIBITION.
GRAND ROSE SHOW AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Friday Evening, June 2, 1871.

Another magnificent display of Ornamental Foliage Plants, and Rare Plants in Bloom. Fifty varieties of Roses. Bastert's Serenade Band. Promenade Concert and Strawberry Festival. Strawberries and Ice Cream, and exhibition Strawberries by the quart. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at DREER'S, No. 714 CHESNUT street. 5 31 3t

☞ A VERY INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT in the way of a Strawberry Festival will be held THIS EVENING, at the FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RACE Street, below Fourth. The usual enjoyments of such occasions will be diversified with excellent singing; the rooms have been handsomely decorated; and every means has been employed to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Tickets can be had at the door. Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; including refreshments. 1t*

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Academy of Music will be held in the FOYER of the Academy, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

The annual reports will be submitted, and an election held for twelve directors.

JAMES TRAQUAIR,
6 1 3t Secretary.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY, N. J., having been thoroughly refitted and enlarged, will be open for guests Sixth Month (June) 1st. Families desiring rooms should make early application to the proprietress. $15 per week through June. $2 50 a day. [5 31 tf] A. P. COOK.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on June 15. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
6 1 1m or, H. H. RINEHARD, Supt.

WINES.

FINE SHERRY.

AMO FLOR FINO.

A very high-grade wine, combining the Amontillado with the Rich, Fruity Flavor which makes this wine a rarity among fine Sherries, and not often found in any stock for sale. Imported and for sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS

Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands

Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands

Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands

Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Particularly the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.

NOBODY CAN BEAT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

YOU MUST YIELD

to the warmth of

Summer's Embraces,

and that you may do it
GRACEFULLY,
have a care that you are clad in
FITTING RAIMENT.

☞ A superb stock of Light Fabrics for Suits; Elegant Styles of Diagonals, and other Fashionable Goods for Coats; Handsome Pantaloon Cassimeres; White, Brown, and Fancy Linens, Ducks, etc.; Alpacas, Bamboo Cloth, etc. etc.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
4 8 3mrp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1015 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

GLOUCESTER

POINT.

FRANCIS BOND,
(Formerly at Allen Cuthbert's Chinese Store, No. 23 South Eighth street.)
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, CANTON CHINA, CHINA AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,
No. 139 South EIGHTH Street,
6 1 thstu6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CREGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses.* Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1 thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH DAPPLE Grey HORSE, 7 years old, 15¾ hands; sound and kind; trained to saddle or harness. Inquire stable, No. 1516 STONE Street, or No. 26 S. SEVENTH Street. 5 31 2t*

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIGHT Manufacturing Business on Market street. Will be sold low, on easy terms, or exchanged for other property. Apply immediately at No. 533 MARKET Street. 1t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY
RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 South DELAWARE Avenue.
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 South THIRD Street.
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 WALNUT Street.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.
5 25 10t

FINANCIAL.

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths3mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R.R.

Sunday Train for Atlantic City.

On and after June 4 next the Sunday Mail Train will be resumed between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Leaving Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City at 4·00 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.

5 29 6trp§ D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

HAMMOCKS.

MEXICAN GRASS HAMMOCKS AND COTTON HAMMOCKS,
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers,
No. 29 North WATER Street,
5 31 2t No. 28 North WHARVES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstu6

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

LINEN SHEETINGS.

We are offering great inducements to purchasers this department.

PERKINS & CO.

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST 75 CENT
BLACK HERNANI
IN THE CITY.
BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·88. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL
FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN

Black Silks,	Linens for Suits,
Striped Silks,	Black Hernanies,
Silk Pongees,	8-4 French Muslins,
Silk Pongee Serges,	White Piques,
White Alpacas,	Nainsooks,
Black Mohairs,	Victoria Lawns,
Colored Mohairs,	Hamburg Edgings,
Chene Mohairs,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Tea-rose Suitings,	Table Damasks,
French Lawns,	Napkins, Doylies,
Striped Linen Lawns,	Llama Points, etc.

SPECIAL.—
1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS, in new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO PERPETUAL POLICIES OF INSURANCE, issued by the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia; one to MARY DONOHUE for $1500, dated February 28, 1856, No. 14929·30, and one to MARY QUINN for $1500, dated July 24, 1854, No. 22104·6. Information will be received by
WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
Administrator Estate of John Donahue,
6 1 6t* No. 16 North SEVENTH Street, Phila.

WORK OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

General Laws Approved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, June 1.

The following is a complete list of the general legislation of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the session of 1871—bills approved, bills vetoed, and bills held for signature:—

BILLS APPROVED.

Senate, 53. A further supplement to an act establishing a health office, and to secure the city of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for other purposes, approved 29th January, 1818, fixing the salary of the Lazaretto Physician at $2500, and the Quarantine Master at $2000; no fees to be received.

Senate, 152. An act to declare the meaning of an act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees in certain cases, approved May 5, 1866; that said corporations shall only be liable to pay plaintiff's counsel fees in case they have contested validity of bonds, for recovery of interest on which suit has been brought, and such validity has been established by court of competent jurisdiction.

House, 908. An act relating to non-used and abandoned franchises of turnpike, plank road, canal and slack water navigation companies, or public highways, providing what shall constitute evidence of abandonment. (Their non-use for five years or more.)

Senate, 962. A further supplement to the act of April 9, 1856, regulating the public printing and binding.

Senate, 864. An act to allow the improvement of creeks and rivulets, (vesting exclusive right in improvements in persons making them, on streams not now public highways. This act applies only to tributaries of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.)

Senate, 1253. An act for the protection of salmon, black bass, and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries; for the protection also of cases against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes into trout streams and for other general purposes.

House, 1288. An act to provide for the purchase of a fire-proof safe for the use of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Middle district (appropriating $500.)

Senate, 93. An act to extend the provisions of the act of March 27, 1867, entitled an act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth relative to the granting of charters of incorporation, and confirming those heretofore granted; extending said power so far as relates to deer park associations and associations for the propagation of game and fish.

Senate, 155. A further supplement to an act entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act relating to Orphans' Courts, passed the 29th day of March, 1832, and the supplement passed 14th of April, 1835, and the further supplement passed 14th of April, 1840, providing that minor devisees, legatees, or distributees residing out of the State may have their estates paid their guardians out of the State by the guardians, etc., in this State.

Senate, 1514. An act to prevent frequent changes in school-books (confining such changes to every three years).

Senate, 828. An act relative to the chartering of mutual fire insurance companies (extending this power to the courts.

Senate, 704. An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to form the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution. (This bill became a law by limitation, without the Governor's signature.)

Senate, 166. An act to continue in force the fourth section of an act approved April 2, 1859, entitled an act extending to canal companies the privileges heretofore conferred on railroad companies, and to authorize them to deepen and improve their canals and provide improved facilities for transporting property, (so far as relates to canals situate on the Susquehanna river, and the tributaries and canals connected directly therewith.)

Senate, 472. An act to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to authorize school directors to borrow money.

House, 207. A further supplement to an act for the organization, discipline, and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4, 1864, (increasing the number of brigades in Philadelphia from four to five).

House, 1152. An act in relation to the allotment of prisoners to the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries (transferring those from Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Fulton from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary).

Senate, 154. An act prescribing the fees for the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Senate, 73. A supplement to an act providing for the taking of game (exempting from the penalties of the sixth section of the act of 1869 persons taking at any season speckled brook trout from streams passing through their property to place in artificial ponds). This act is also retrospective.

Senate, 90. A supplement to an act to consolidate, revise, and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, approved March 31, 1860 (making it unnecessary in indictments for involuntary manslaughter to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which, death was caused).

Senate, 406. An act to correct a clerical error in a supplement to the act providing for the taking of game, approved the 1st day of April, 1869, which supplement was approved April 5, 1870.

Senate, 428. A further supplement to an act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, approved February 8, 1821 (authorizing a removal of the location outside the limits of Philadelphia and extending the term of Commonwealth pupils to 8 years).

Senate, 247. A supplement to the act of April 4, 1868, relative to the formation and regulation of railroad companies (authorizing any three persons who shall be stockholders to construct, own, and operate 5 miles of railway).

Senate, 624. An act fixing the compensation of law judges of the Commonwealth for holding special courts ($12 per day).

Senate, 132. A supplement to an act to enable railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies to straighten, widen, deepen, and otherwise improve their lines of railroads, canals, and slackwater navigation, and the bridges, aqueducts, piers, and structures thereof, approved the 17th day of March, 1869 (extending to said corporations, in addition, the powers of the 2d and 3d sections of the act of April 9, 1856, entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act regulating railroad companies, approved 19th February, 1849, and the 1st section of the act of April 7, 1855, entitled an act extending the right of trial by jury to certain cases).

Senate, 1219. An act relating to leases or contracts for the use of canals or other navigation works by railroad companies (extending the act of 1870, authorizing railroad companies to lease or become lessees and to make contracts with other railroad companies, to canal and railroad companies).

House, 1074. An act to extend the time for paying certain enrolment taxes.

Senate, 1493. An act to regulate the sale of clams and oysters (prohibiting their bringing into Philadelphia in July or August of every year, under fine of $100 and imprisonment for six months, and requiring an annual license of $500 from foreign vendors).

House, 1073. An act to authorize turnpike and plank road companies to surrender their corporate franchises.

Senate, 426. An act changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern districts (in the Western to the first Monday of October, to continue eight weeks; in the Northern to the first Monday of September).

House, 1154. A further supplement to an act directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles, approved May 20, 1864 (giving the Board of Property full and discretionary power as to the time of bringing suit or suits).

Senate, 1222. An act relating to companies incorporated under the general mining laws of this Commonwealth (extending to them the act of 1867 authorizing oil companies to reduce their capital stock. Directors of mining and quarrying companies shall not have power to sell, convey, or lease, without written consent of stockholders owning a majority of the stock).

Senate, 694. An act for the collection of mineral statistics (requiring railroad, canal, and mining companies to make annual reports under oath to the Auditor-General of all coal and coke shipped from each station or mined at their works).

Senate, 484. An act for the redraining of wet and swampy lands (giving courts power to appoint three viewers on application contiguous owners.)

Senate, 1259. An act to confer additional powers of amedament upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

House, 2080. An act relative to the opinions of the Supreme Court (obliging the judges to give their opinions in writing, and file them of record upon every point on which a judgment of reversal shall be entered, and in such other cases as a majority of the judges shall deem important.)

House, 646. A supplement to an act to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws taxing corporations, brokers, and bankers, approved May 1, 1868 (exempting loan and building associations from the 15th section.)

Senate, 375. An act exempting members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania from jury service.

Senate, 1258. An act relative to actions of replevin (providing that in all actions of replevin now pending or hereafter brought to recover timber, lumber, coal, or other property severed from realty, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, notwithstanding the fact that the title to the land from which said property was severed may be in dispute, provided the plaintiff shows title in himself at the time of severance).

Senate, 549. A supplement to an act relating to assignees for the benefit of creditors and other trustees, approved June 14, 1836 (authorizing trustees, guardians, executors or administrators to execute their trusts, whether resident in the county where the trust was created or decedent resided, or not).

House, 21. A further supplement to an act relating to executors and administrators, approved 24th February, 1834 (providing that whenever any personal property, or the increase, profits, or dividends thereof, shall be bequeathed for life or a term of years, or other limited period, or upon condition or contingency, the executor, administrator, or trustees under such will shall deliver said property to persons entitled thereto upon such person giving security in the proper Orphans' Court in such form and amount as the court deem will sufficiently secure persons entitled in remainder *feme sole* to bind her separate estate by any obligation as security).

House, 1008. An act relating to certain railroads, canal, and incorporated companies authorized to construct railroads (authorizing such companies to purchase and hold stock and bonds, to lease roads and property of, and consolidate with each other in the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Wayne, and Luzerne).

Senate, 1963. An act relative to the duties charged upon sales of foreign merchandise by auctioneers (reducing the same to that charged on American merchandise. Commission licenses shall be:—1st class, $3000; 2d class, $2000; 3d class, $1250; 4th class, $750; 5th class, $200).

House, 2190. An act to prohibit the sale of academic degrees.

Senate, 435. An act relating to State roads, giving courts power to fix their width.

Senate, 1491. An act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late Rebellion. (This bill authorizes a careful revision of the border raid claims, certificates of indebtedness not subject to payment in or interest by the State, and a demand by the Governor upon the General Government for their liquidation.)

House, 2023. An act relating to the assessment of seated lands where county lands divide (the assessment to be in the county in which the mansion-house is situate. This applies only to Cumberland and Franklin.)

Senate, 548. A further supplment to an act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved the 29th day of March, 1832 (regulating the sale of real estate by executors, administrators, and trustees).

Senate, 149. Joint resolution directing the Attorney-General to cause to be issued a writ of *scire facias* against the Erie Railway Company.

Senate, 1386. Joint resolution authorizing additional compensation to the members and officers of the present Legislature.

House, 1380. Joint resolution in relation to the distribution of "Smull's Legislative Hand-Book."

Senate, 1268. Joint resolution to pay certain expenses of the Finance Committee of the Senate (on their visit to the Danville Asylum.)

Senate, 1231. Joint resolution providing for the payment of the Sergeant-at-Arms and witnesses in attendance upon the General Judiciary Committee of the Senate, charged with an investigation of the amount of tolls charged by certain railroads in the mining regions of the State, and also for the payment of the expenses of the House Select Committee to visit the harbor of Erie, and the House Committee of Ways and Means in visiting Danville Hospital. (Expenses of two last-named committees $1000; other indefinite.)

Senate, 530. Joint resolution to authorize the printing of the report of the Fish Commissioners ($900).

Senate, 1151. Joint resolution requesting the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey to repeal the seventh section of an act for the preservation of clams and oysters, approved April 14, 1846.

Senate, 567. Joint resolution to pay the expenses of the sub-committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the report of the Civil Code Commissioners ($500 to each member).

Senate, 708. Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for additional legislation protecting emigrants to this country.

Senate, 559. Joint resolution relative to a centennial celebration at Philadelphia (appointing legislative committees).

House, 834. Joint resolution providing for the payment of John B. Davis, clerk in the contested election case of Steele vs. Putney ($300).

Senate, 410. Joint resolution relative to the granting of land subsidies by the General Government—opposing any such grants to railroads.

Senate, 140. Joint resolution relative to the publication of the seventh volume of the "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

House, 531. Resolution to pay the salary and mileage of Joseph A. Campbell, late a member of the Legislature, to his widow, and of W. W. Watt, late a Senator, to his widow ($1600 each, and mileage).

House, 328. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of the clerk in the contested election case of Price vs. Lynd ($300).

House, 109. Joint resolution providing for the pay of extra clerical force in the Surveyor-General's office (three clerks at $1400 each.)

Senate, 108. Joint resolution to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of the bill to sell and transfer the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg.

Senate, 13. Joint resolution urging upon Congress the speedy passage of the bill now before it giving soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, the right to locate and perfect title to 160 acres of Government land without occupancy.

Senate, 12. Joint resolution memorializing Congress in reference to the removal of obstructions in the Ohio river.

House, 1. Joint resolution extending the time for the report of the Civil Code Commission (to the 1st of February, 1871).

The General Appropriation Bill.

ITEMS.

Governor	$5,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth	2,250
Auditor-General	3,000
Surveyor-General	2,500
Attorney-General	3,500
Adjutant-General	2,500
State Treasurer	5,000
Superintendent of Common Schools	2,500
State Librarian	1,200
Assistant	900
Superintendent of Public Printing	1,600
Governor's Private Secretary	2,000
Governor's Messenger	900
Governor's postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.	2,000
SECRETARY COMMONWEALTH'S OFFICE.	
Chief Clerk	$1,800
Seven other clerks, at $1400 each	9,800
Messenger and Extra	1,100
Postage, telegrams, freight, etc	2,000
Extra clerk	1,800
Blank books	150
Stationery	900
Fuel	100
Clerking offices	125
Miscellaneous	300
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	
Chief Clerk	1,800
Corporation Clerk	1,800
Nine other clerks, $1400 each	12,600
Messenger	900
Night Watchman	900
Postage and telegrams	700
Stationery	500
Fuel	100
Miscellaneous	100
Cleaning	75
LAND DEPARTMENT.	
Chief Clerk	1,800
Thirteen other clerks at $1400 each	17,200
Messenger	900
Postage	700
Stationery and blank books	500
Cleaning office and miscellaneous	150
Fuel	100
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	
Deputy	1,800
Messenger	900
Contingent expenses	500
STATE TREASURER.	
Chief Clerk	1,880
Three other clerks, at $1400 each	4,200
Messenger	900
Night watchman	900
Postage and telegrams	800
Express charges	100
Fuel	75
Miscellaneous and Cleaning	150
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.	
Chief Clerk	1,800
Two other clerks, at $1400 each	2,800
Miscellaneous, postage, etc	700
Messenger	900
Blank books	50
Stationery	300
Cleaning and repairs	50
Six men at Arsenal	4,200
Coal, lumber, hardware, etc	1,000
Keeper of Arsenal	1,400
Freight charges, etc	1,000
Henry Ritner, services	44
Pensions and gratuities	100,000
COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.	
Deputy Superintendent	1,800
Three other clerks, at $1400 each	4,200
Expenses of principals of Normal schools	250
Engraving and printing warrants	175
Messengers	900
Stationery and blank books	300
Postage, telegrams, and express	1,000
Cleansing and miscellaneous	300
Packing and distributing blanks, etc	1,000
Publishing and sending official decisions	2,200
Travelling expenses	600
Common schools	650,000
Judges Supreme Court, at $7000 each	35,000
Judges of Philadelphia, at $5000 each	45,000
Judges of Allegheny, at $5000 each	25,000
Judges of Twelfth district	5,000
Judges—President and Law Associate, at $4000 each	130,000
Judges—Associate	5,000
Interest on funded debt	1,700,000
Public printing	50,000
Legislature	375,000
Packing and distributing laws and journals	1,300
Resident Clerk, postage and express at recess	1,000
Chief Clerk, Senate, postage and express at recess	800
Harrisburg, for water	150
Gas	....
Deaf and Dumb Institution	80,590
Pennsylvania Blind Institution	33,000
Western Insane Asylum	53,000
Harrisburg Insane Asylum	70,000
Danville Insane Asylum	250,000
Pennsylvania Training School	23,000
Philadelphia House of Refuge	57,500
Western House of Refuge	25,000
Eastern Experimental Farm	2,000
Chaplain Senate	300
Chaplain House	300
Harrisburg Fire Companies (7)	700
Eastern Penitentiary	33,656
Western Penitentiary	22,353
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.	
General Agent and Secretary	3,000
Postage, telegrams, and express	200
Fuel and cleaning	300
Stationery	100
Travelling, etc	1,000
STATE LIBRARY.	
Repairs to gas fixtures	100
Additional alcoves	2,000
Painting	993
Moving books and relaying carpets	300
Plastering and altering	220
Miscellaneous books	1,000
Law books	4,500
Supreme Court reports	600
Freight, etc	400
Marking books	100
State Historian's Department	900
Supt. Public Buildings and grounds	1,400
Three watchmen	2 700
Repairs, etc	7,000
Painting Capitol	1,500
Seats for grounds	1,500
Painting Land Department	500
Macadamizing walks	500
Executive Chamber, new furniture	1,000
Executive Mansion, new furniture	2,000
Winding and oiling Capitol clock	125
Soldiers' orphans	520,000
Prof. Klein, Jacksonville	5,000
Prof. Walker, Orangeville	5,000
Executing corporation laws	1,000
Northern Home, Philadelphia	5,000
Harrisburg Home	3,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Erie	2,000
Home for Little Wanderers	3,000
Union School and Home, Phila	2,000
Powder Magazine, Phila., repairs	800
Soldiers' Home, Phila	2,000
Legislative Journal, $14 per page	....
Hon. David Derrickson	6,000
Hon. M. W. Hall	6,500
Womelsdorf Orphans' Home	3,000
Military claims	40,000
Lucius Rogers, clerk	....
Luzerne county riots	....
Orthopædic Hospital, Phila	10,000
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Commissioner on Penal Code in 1868	1,666
Hahnemann Medical Hospital	5,000
Wilkesbarre Home	5,000
Antietam National Cemetery	5,000
Removal of Confederate dead from Pennsylvania	3,000
Treasury Department—painting and repairs	400
Prison Society, Philadelphia	3,000
Philadelphia Centennial Celebration	5,000
Chambersburg damages (certificates to be issued, the State paying the interest)	300,000
Repairs in ante-rooms of Capitol	500
Erie Marine Hospital Committee (each)	300
Rothermel's picture (time of delivery postponed till 22d February next)	5,000

Bills Vetoed.

March 21.—Senate, 281. An act to repeal the supplement, approved April 7, 1870, to the act entitled "an act relating to executions," approved June 16, 1836, so far as the same relates to the Muncy Creek Railroad Company.

May 23.—Senate, 2002. An act supplementary to an act relative to the election of Judges.

Bills Held for Approval May 30.

House, 2274. An act relating to the assessment of damages for the appropriation of land for public use.

Senate, 2249. An act to authorize married women owning capital stock of any railroad company to sell and transfer the same.

Senate, 1395. An act to promote industrial partnerships.

Senate, 2212. An act relating to legal proceedings by or against corporations (authorizing courts to investigate rights of corporations on complaint of injury, and to prescribe modes of railroad crossings).

Senate, 933. A supplement to an act approved April 9, 1867, entitled a further supplement to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, authorizing a city or borough superintendent in every city or borough of 7000 inhabitants.

Senate, 974. An act providing for the entry of certain proceedings (in lunacy, etc.) on the judgment indexes of the several courts of this Commonwealth.

Senate, 1959. An act in relation to binding by trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children of the city of Wilmington, State of Delaware.

Senate, 2223. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania (making the State Treasurer elective). This bill will be signed on the Governor's return.

Senate, 886. A supplement to an act relating to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts, approved June 16, 1836.

Senate, 213. An act for the further regulation of boroughs (the cumulative voting bill).

Senate, 1760. An act relating to the distribution of moneys raised by sheriffs' sales (giving courts distribution, notwithstanding proceeds have not been paid into court).

House, 572. Supplement to an act for draining swampy and wet lands, approved April 5, 1870. (Giving courts power to charter, name and fix time and place of first meeting of associations for draining. The corporations thus formed shall have power to make assessments. The eighth section of the act of 1870 is hereby repealed.)

House, 1137. A further supplement to an act entitled an act to prevent waste in certain cases in this Commonwealth, approved 29th March, 1822.

House, 906. An act amendatory to an act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth, approved March 29, 1869 (repealing the provision giving one-half of the fine to the informer, and paying all fines to the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

House, 59. An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. (Of course this bill will be signed.)

House, 2311. An act repealing an act entitled an act repealing an act regulating the inspection of nails, and to prevent fraud in vending the same.

House, 1768. A supplement to an act relating to changes of venue, approved the 28th of April, 1870 (providing that in suits by or against corporations removed to an adjacent county under the act of 1870, the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by the county in which the action was first brought.)

House, 548. An act to repeal an act for the protection of contingent interests. Approved April 17, 1869.

House, 763. An act to repeal the act of April 29, 1844, so far as it imposes a tax of two per centum on every dollar of salary and emoluments of persons holding public office, or offices held under corporations, trades, occupations, and professions.

House, 843. An act to repeal the fifteenth section of a further supplement to the act relative to elections in this Commonwealth. Approved April 17, 1869. (Restoring the spring elections.)

Senate, 1355. An act authorizing the Governor to procure flags or standards for the regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Senate, 560. An act relating to clandestine marriages (punishing clergymen for knowingly and wilfully marrying persons not entitled to that right).

Senate 1489.—A supplement to the act for the preservation of the records of the inspectors of coal mines in the mining districts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, embracing the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, approved April 5, 1870 (obliging the State Treasurer to pay two hundred dollars to the clerk of the Schuylkill district for office expenses annually, for the preservation of plans, maps, and surveys of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, and Dauphin, and records of deaths, etc.)

CITY ITEMS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.

Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

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Burglar-Proof Safes,

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THIS WEEK RECEIVING TWO INVOICES.
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THEREFORE WE ARE LARGELY OVERSTOCKED
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This season
WITH GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES
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All sizes, from 5½ to 8.

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P. S.—Some Kid Gloves, only slightly soiled from being in the show window, at 50 cents less than the usual prices. [5 27 tuthst

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AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, June 7, at 2½ P. M., THIRD ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Music, Addresses, Readings, Stereopticon, etc. A delightful entertainment. Secured seats free, obtainable as directed below.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 7 and 8, at 8 o'clock, LECTURES ON LIGHT, new and inimitable, by Professor HENRY MORTON, Ph. D.

Friday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock, EXHIBITION IN THE STEREOPTICON of the Association collection of views from all parts of the world, such a collection as was never before exhibited, conducted by J. W. BLACK, Esq., of Boston. Admission, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.

MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

The sale of tickets for the Academy entertainments will commence at the Music Store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, Thursday, June 1, at 9 A. M., and at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, June 3, at same hour.

WM. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 922 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

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A magnificent Verboeckhoven, exceedingly brilliant in execution, and most exquisitely finished, cost 15,000 francs.

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OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

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A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—

I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM.
Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED.
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.

The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869.

Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.

It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY S. GREEN,
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I have had one of your Combination Button-hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church,
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

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From the N. Y. Nation.

A correspondent asks us for a confession of faith as to the possibility, or, if possible, the expediency of preventing the sale of alcoholic drinks, being prompted to do so by having perceived what he considers indications of hopelessness about it on our part, and by the increasing zeal of the prohibitionists in his own neighborhood. We supposed that our opinions on this point were pretty well known to such of our readers as cared anything about them, and were much interested in the question. We have not only, however, no objection to saying out fully all we have to say on the subject, but are glad to be furnished with an excuse for saying it.

We are opposed to prohibitory legislation, and consider all time spent in agitating for it almost wasted, first and foremost, because we believe no such legislation can be effective. In a certain sense, of course, this may be said of all legislation. No law is ever completely enforced; but a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors would, we believe, be disobeyed and evaded to an extraordinary degree, and by a large number of persons of good character who usually do obey the law faithfully; and, as a consequence of this, the proportion borne by the violations of it to the penalties inflicted for violating it would be so large as to weary the officers rapidly, and consign it to total desuetude. All laws in every country require a fair amount of support from public opinion to ensure their execution. This is true even of laws which affect matters in which only a small portion of the community has any personal interest. It is doubly true of a law like this, which would be highly inquisitorial in its operation and involve incessant interference with the habits and inclinations of persons of ordinarily good repute. Suppose seven against five to represent the majority whose support is necessary to ensure the enforcement of a piece of ordinary legislation, and it is safe to say that a prohibitory liquor law would need the support of a majority of eleven to one. If you could count on such a majority, however, liquor selling would be so thoroughly disreputable that either no legislation would be necessary for its suppression or there would be no opposition to it, and, therefore, none of the incessant discussion of its expediency which now goes on. The traffic would be given up to justice as readily as brothels and gambling-houses are, and the only debates to which it would give rise would be debates about the discipline and efficiency of the police.

If you ask the reason of the great difficulty which its advocates experience in procuring this legislation, the answer is, strange as it may seem, that the mass of mankind, including some of the best and purest of the race, do not believe the drinking of alcoholic liquor to be wrong; in fact, a vast body of them, in all countries, truly and sincerely believe it to be beneficial. The great majority have from the earliest ages been, in fact, moderate drinkers. No race or nation has yet been lighted on of which the great body of the males do not take stimulants in some form or other, not only without shame or fear, but with great gusto; indeed, the taking of stimulants is associated in their minds with the happiest moments of their lives, with births, with weddings, with the meeting of friends, and so on. The "drinking customs of society," to use the teetotaler's phrase, are, in short, apparently as old as the race itself, and may be almost said to have worked themselves into the very constitution of human society. We do not say that this is a thing to be rejoiced over, or a thing not to be deplored. We simply say that an attempt to eradicate such a habit suddenly by legislation would, in any country, be hopeless enough to make it seem ludicrous. No habit so deeply rooted has ever been eradicated except by the influence of an accepted and revered prophet. Mahomet is the only prohibitory legislator who has ever succeeded, but he succeeded not as a prohibitionist, but as the founder of a new religion among a barbarous people. We could imagine liquor-dealing and liquor-drinking being swept away, here, by an outburst of moral or religious enthusiasm, in the nature of "a revival," if it were not that no communities are ever swept by storms of this kind which are not homogeneous. The American community is now anything but homogeneous. It is scored in every direction by differences of origin, religion, temperament, antecedents, and habits, and though you might light your fire very successfully among native Americans, and especially New Englanders, and make it blaze fiercely here and there, it would speedily be arrested by German and Irish patches, on which the flames of great "moral ideas" would find nothing to feed them. Moreover, there is little or no doubt that, for other reasons than this, "great uprisings" on moral or social questions will never again be seen. The intense publicity and intense activity of modern life, and the incessant criticism which results from publicity, have made them impossible, except where there is within reach some such sudden and energetic mode of expressing feeling as taking up arms. The work of reform, like the work of charity, is done more and more every day in cold blood, with books of statistics on the table. There are, however, features in American society and manners which make prohibitory legislation here seem more objectional than in any other country within our knowledge. The manners and traditions of the people make all police interference with their habits peculiarly odious and offensive. They are not broken into it as Europeans are, and, though the custom of drinking in bar-rooms, which prevails here to an extent unknown in Europe, makes it apparently very easy to put a stop to liquor dealing by merely closing the bar-rooms, we must remember that bar-rooms exist because they are convenient and lawful; close them, and the habit of secret drinking in houses will at once spring up, and has sprung up wherever they have been closed, as in Maine and Massachusetts; or, in other words, our drinking customs will be to some extent assimilated to those of the Old World, and our police would then find itself face to face with a more serious problem than any with which a European police has to deal.

But here, again, we come upon the greatest difficulty of all. We have no police or anything worthy of the name of a police, and worse still, or better still, if you will, we have not the means of making one. A good police, by which we mean a force of vigilant, exact, methodical, shrewd, cunning, unscrupulous, and disciplined men, is hardly possible in the United States at present. Partly owing to the condition of the public mind with regard to the service of the State—or, to use the term most in vogue, the civil service—no man can be got to give himself up to this service with the thoroughness and self-abnegation of a European. All the habits, and antecedents, and social surroundings of an American unfit him for it, and he is not supported by public opinion in attempting it. There is a very good side to this American peculiarity, but it is fatal to the suppression of the liquor traffic. A force fit to put it down in any State of this Union would have to contain an amount of probity, self-sacrifice, devotion, and discipline which those who undertake the business of hunting up rum in other people's drawers have not as yet displayed on this continent, and are not likely to display. We do not need to enumerate here the objections to a law which cannot be enforced, especially in a community whose order and happiness are dependent so largely on the popular respect for law, and, above all, on the popular loyalty and *honesty* in obeying the law, as this is. This opens up a very wide field, which, however, anybody can explore for himself.

We are far from believing, however, that nothing can be done by law for the diminution of drunkenness. The liquor traffic cannot be abolished, and, in saying this, we do not take into account the spasmodic cases in which a town here and a county there has spilt a great deal of liquor, and stopped drinking for two or three weeks. But the traffic can be regulated, we believe, even with the machinery at our disposal, so as greatly to lessen the temptation to drink, and thus lessen the amount of crime caused by drinking, which, after all allowance has been made for the exaggerations and misrepresentations to which temperance advocates are, for some inscrutable reason, very prone, is undoubtedly large. In fact, all that the advocates of prohibition claim for their experiment, wherever it has been made, is that it does regulate and diminish drinking, not that it stops it; but this is dearly purchased by the creation of a habit of contempt for the law which illicit drinking surely creates. The great difficulty in the way of this regulation is everywhere in the Union to be found in the habits and character of the political class, which are too low to make effective dealing with so corrupting a question possible. Political reform, including reform of the civil service, lies at the back of temperance reform, and we believe we shall never see the liquor question reached in a rational and scientific manner except through a purification of the official class, both State and Federal.

What, then, "Truth-seeker" may ask, do we look forward to as the final solution of the temperance problem? Do we really think that the world is fated to remain as drunken as it is now? Nothing of the kind. We believe the time will come when drunkards will be as rare as thieves or swindlers, and as disreputable, not because the decent people of the world will be all teetotalers, but because those who drink at all will be "moderate drinkers." We think the notion that men will ever give up wine and beer as a great moral duty is as wild a dream as has ever entered the brains of an agitator. We know that intemperance has greatly diminished under the influence of education and other moral and social agencies; we believe it will continue so to diminish, under the same influence, until drunkenness is as rare as is every other form of indulgence; and to strengthen the moral and social agencies which do notoriously diminish drunkenness, is the temperance man's first duty. Everybody who asks himself why the custom of getting drunk after dinner has disappeared from among the upper classes in Europe; why ministers do not go and guzzle in their idle hours at taverns, as many workingmen do; why a German artisan can confine himself to drinking beer through an evening at a public garden with his wife, instead of getting madly drunk on whiskey, as the Irishman does, will, if he tries to answer his own questions, get a great deal of light on the subject.

All that has been done for temperance in the world as yet, has been done by persuading men not to drink, or giving them better things than drinking to do; nobody really believes legislation could ever have done as much. When you get into a man's head and heart, you hold his will, which the policeman can never do, and it is through this will that drunkenness is to be conquered. The present movement in favor of prohibition we look on as one of those outbursts of impatience with objectionable practices in which the good people of the world have indulged every now and then ever since governments were set up. Nothing is harder than to refuse to use the powers of government to stop people's doing what you don't like, when you think those powers are within your reach. This is a feeling which has been at the bottom of all that legislation in aid of morals and religion from which the world has suffered so greatly, so much of which is now recognized as barbarous and inhuman, and so much of which we laugh over as silly. It has taken fifteen hundred years of experiment to satisfy us that men cannot be made pious by law; it is not wonderful, therefore, that in many places the faith should prevail that by law they will eventually be made sober,

There is nothing, however, in the lessons of history, or in what we see of the tendencies of society in our day, to warrant this conclusion. There have been three great attempts made in Christendom to police men into personal purity—Calvin's, at Geneva; that of the Puritans in England and America; and that of the Papacy at Rome. They have all failed, and failed hopelessly, and there is no chance of their ever being repeated. Moreover, the tendency of the day is against all coercion in aid of personal morality, or for the suppression of what Bentham calls the self-regarding vices. This is remarkably shown in the total change of views which has taken place with regard to the education of children, from which the infliction of physical penalties may now be said to have almost disappeared. In other words, self-restraint has begun to play a part in practical education which, much as has been preached about it, it was in old times never called on to play.

Lastly, there is nothing in history or human nature to warrant the conclusion that it will ever be possible to incorporate in popular morals a prohibition of acts in themselves harmless, based simply on the fact that excess in the commission of them is hurtful, and that some persons are guilty of this excess.

There is no precedent or parallel for anything of the kind in civilized legislation. I may be, and often am, forbidden to do things which, though harmless in my case, would work mischief if all did them; but I am not prohibited from doing things which, if all did them, would still be perfectly harmless, lest some persons should do them in hurtful excess; and I am not likely to be. Whether, under the rules of Christian morality, I am my brother's keeper to the extent of being bound to refrain from acts of which his imitation may prove injurious to him, and, in other words, not only to set him a good example, but to practise asceticism on his account, and for his good, is doubtless a weighty question, but it is one which must be left to the individual conscience. No such theory of responsibility could be introduced into jurisprudence, without either making its application so sweeping as to be utterly intolerable, or surrounding it with so many modifications, and allowances, and restrictions as to make it farcical. Should a man, for instance, be prohibited from setting up a carriage, or living in a fine house, because the desire of luxury brings so many traders and cashiers to frauds and defalcations? Should the police see that a pretty woman wears sad raiment and goes veiled lest the plain ones should be made envious or driven into vice? Should a man who is industrious take no vacation, lest his example should demoralize the indolent and idle? The subject, in short, has hardly as yet been discussed at all, owing to the extraordinary heat with which nearly all those who are seriously interested in it approach it.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
280,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	930,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,920,727·97

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CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·79
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

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CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70 2,026,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 187,050
$2,233,2?
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	825,952
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	433,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
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CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
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CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 1, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 122 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.
500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 1-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-3 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,
Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with
[Mill Work of all Descriptions,
WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.
SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.
BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuths1m PHILADELPHIA.

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights!
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., No. 1330 CHESNUT STREET, May 6, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work.
The iron must be delivered on the railroad pier at Lewes, or at the works where made.
The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.
There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast iron.
The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.
Specifications and drawings can be seen at this Office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ,
5 8 Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—
Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and

THE TICHBORNE ROMANCE.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* relates the following particulars of a romantic case now on trial in London:—

Last, but not least, we have the Tichborne case, which is certainly as strange and romantic a story, however viewed, as any to be found in sensational fiction. The prologue, as Mr. Bouciconlt would call it, introduces us to an eccentric, ill-matched household, composed of Sir James Tichborne, gruff and violent and dissipated, always drinking, and often drunk; his flighty, sentimental, half-French wife (she had an English father and a French mother, and had been born, bred, and spent most of her life in France); the eldest son, who has all his father's boorishness and his mother's waywardness, and who, between the two parents, finds his home, as he calls, "a hell upon earth." Lady Tichborne, completely under the influence of the priests, handed the boy over to them for education. He began life under the Jesuits at St. Omer, passed next to the military college at Sandhurst, got a commission in a dragoon regiment, the Carbineers, served with his corps at Dublin and elsewhere, but soon took a disgust both at the profession and the company among which he was thrown. The society of gentlemen repelled him. He liked to booze and smoke with his inferiors. His brother officers laughed at the young fellow's half-French, half-English jargon, for French was then his more familiar tongue, and reprobated his low tastes and loose companions. He sold his commission and started to see life and seek adventure in South America. From Havre he sailed in March, 1853, to Valparaiso, pushed inland to Santiago, where his body-servant, a man named Moore, was taken ill; then set off alone on a purposeless ramble hither and thither, turned up at Rio, and in April, 1854, embarked dead drunk in the Blanche, bound for New York. From that day to this the Blanche has never been heard of. One of her boats was found bottom uppermost, but no passenger or sailor who was on board (except it be Sir Roger, the present claimant) has ever reappeared on earth. It was assumed that the vessel had gone down at sea, the underwriters paid the insurance, Roger's will (for before leaving Europe he had made a will) was proved, and the old baronet, Sir James, dying soon after, Sir Alfred, the second son, succeeded to the title and estates.

SIR ALFRED'S DEATH.

Now begins the second part of the story. Sir Alfred did not long enjoy his inheritance. He died in 1866, and shortly after, in the same year, an heir was born, who is the actual possessor of the property and rank. Meanwhile old Lady Tichborne, refusing to believe that her eldest son was dead, had been advertising in all kinds of English, colonial, and foreign papers, and on the death of the second son redoubled the activity of her search. In the beginning of 1866, a man appeared who declared himself the long-lost Roger, and was accepted as such by the lady whom he claimed as mother. Lady Tichborne did not herself long survive, but to the hour of her death she maintained her faith in the identity of the returned prodigal, allowed him £1000 a year and supported, by advice and advances, the legal steps he proceeded to take to assert his rights. The rest of the family for the most part repudiated the new comer and pronounced him an impostor. The claimant's account of himself since he was last seen reeling-drunk on board the ill-fated Blanche, at Rio, is that the vessel sank, but not until after the passengers and crew had got into a couple of boats; that the boats soon parted company, but the one in which he was fell in with an American vessel, which took the party to Melbourne. Roger was three days and two nights at sea in the small boat, and nearly three months on board the ship which landed him at Melbourne. There, he says, he got employment on a sheep farm, adopted the name of Thomas Castro, and after a while married.

THE CLAIMANT'S RETURN.

In 1866 he heard for the first time of his father's death, and hurried back to England. On behalf of the child of four years old, who has hitherto been recognized as the baronet, it is contended that the claimant is no other than Arthur Orton, a Wapping butcher, who had worked his way out to Valparaiso before the mast, knew the South American ground over which "Sir Roger" professes to have travelled, and falling in with some old servants of the Tichborne family in Australia, picked up from them sufficient information to pass himself off as the missing baronet. Since his return to England he has also won over Moore, the man who accompanied the real Sir Roger from Havre to Valparaiso. It is certainly remarkable that of all those who sailed with him from Rio in the Blanche, the claimant should be the only one who has ever reappeared; that he should have married and settled in Australia without communicating in any way with his family; and that he should so long have delayed his return to claim the title and estate. But the most staggering part of the case is the personal differences between the claimant and the Roger who went away in 1853. It is admitted by his own counsel that, at the latter period, Roger Tichborne was slight in figure, with fair and rather lank hair, and light-colored eyes. The present "Sir Roger" is of broad and bulky frame, with crisp, dark hair. Another remarkable discrepancy is that the Roger who went away spoke French better than he spoke English—French was, indeed, literally his mother tongue—but the Roger who has now turned up doesn't know a syllable of the language. On the other hand, however, the claimant evidently knows a good deal (however learned) about the Tichborne family and estates, and is sworn to as the real Roger by several relatives and old friends of the house. There is one test he offers to submit himself to, which keeps up the romantic nature of the narrative. Roger, before he quitted the country, packed up a number of documents in a sealed parcel which he left with Mr. Gosford, the steward of the Tichborne estates, with instructions to open it only in the event of his death, and the claimant offers to state the contents of that parcel in order to prove his identity.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

I have said enough to show that this is really a very wonderful case. It is expected to last for a fortnight or three weeks, perhaps a month, as there is an enormous array of witnesses on each side to be called. Such has been the alarm of the jurymen (it is a special jury case, for which a higher social order of jurymen are required, with a house of not less than £200 a year, etc.) that the court was two days in getting a sufficient number to attend, and the box, in fact, was filled by the infliction of a fine of £10 for each of the two first days of absence, and a threat that this, if needed, would be raised to £50, or even £500. Even then the parties had to agree to take nine jurors instead of twelve.

F. J. H.

—The teacher of an infant class in a Portland Sunday-school is ninety years old. His son is superintendent of the school, and his grandson secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

A Valuable and Productive

OIL FARM

Of 220 Acres, and a Large Amount of Machinery, Tubing, Tanks, Etc.

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

The following described Real Estate and Personal Property, known as the

"Cornplanter Oil Farm,"

Situate on both sides of OIL CREEK, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., and about two miles from Oil City, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY,

June 6, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

All that certain tract of land, now known as the "Cornplanter Tract," situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a white oak, the westerly corner, thence by land of Hamilton McClintock (now McClintock Oil Company), north 82¼ degrees, east 173 3-10 perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees east 116 3-10 perches to a white oak; thence east 109 5-10 perches to a hickory; thence south 57 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Anderson south 50 degrees, west 96 perches to a post; thence north 50¾ degrees west 332 perches to a post; thence 42 degrees east 56 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres, more or less, and being the same land now owned by the "Cornplanter Oil Company." The sale will be made subject to any and all existing leases of any part of the said premises, of which the following is believed to be a correct list:—

Lease to F. W. Andrews, covering about 55 acres more or less.

Leases to John Munhall and others, covering about 14 acres more or less.

Lease to H. M. Good and others, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Mechling, Moore & Sutton, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Metz & Whitcomb, covering about 1 acre more or less.

Lease to William Leckey and others, covering about 3 acres more or less.

Lease to Tarbell & Iless, covering about 5 acres more or less.

Lease to Charles V. Whitcomb and others, covering about 4 acres more or less.

All existing leases provide for a royalty of 25 per cent. of the product to be paid to the land interest, and in some cases an increased percentage, should wells be found to yield more than 15 barrels per day.

Also, all the following named personal property, viz.:—One iron tank of about 6500 barrels capacity. Two iron tanks of about 200 barrels each. One steam suction and force pump, used for forcing water from the creek to the high portions of the tract for the supply of engines, and for collecting oil from the various wells (through underground pipes) and delivering the same in tank, near railroad, for shipment.

Nine steam engines and 5 boilers; ½ of engine and boiler from 10 to 15-horse power; ½ of 280 feet of 2-inch tubing and sucker rods; ½ of 216 feet of 5¾-inch casing; 3100 feet tubing in wells; 825 feet 3 and 3¼ inch casing in wells; 160 feet 5½-inch casing in wells; 289 feet 5¾-inch casing not in wells.

About 1000 feet 2½ inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 7000 feet 2 inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 300 feet 1½ inch pipe used for steam and gas; about 375 feet 2½ inch tubing not in wells.

The personal property is in good working order, and most of the engines and boilers are nearly new. The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad passes through the tract. The producing wells on the property are connected by pipe lines with one central iron tank, from which point the oil is thrown by steam pump into the large iron tank near and above the railroad track, where it can be readily ladened on the cars.

The land interest is in receipt of about 19 barrels of oil per day, 6 barrels of which are from wells operated by the company, and 6 received as royalty from leases.

There are eight small tenant houses, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, carpenter shop, stable, etc., upon the tract, and a lot of blacksmith and carpenter tools. The whole real estate and personal property will be sold together, thus offering a rare opportunity to those desiring to control a large tract of land, with first-class facilities for developments, as about 100 acres of the property remain to be tested.

Any additional information can be had by addressing the office of the "Cornplanter Company," No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By direction of the Stockholders and order of the Board.

HIRAM BROWER, Secretary.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 25 thstuct Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
B. F. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4633 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES W. HAVENS,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 27

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 119 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	9:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	6:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3:30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:15 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6:15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6:15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7:30, and 11:30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7:30, and 11:30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6:15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7:30, and 11:30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11:30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8:15, and 11 a. m., 1:20, 3, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11:30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8:15, and 11 a. m., 1:20, 3, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8:15, and 11 a. m., 6:45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6:45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9:30 a. m., 2:30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9:30 a. m, 2:30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, and 7:15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3:30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8:00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8:45 and 11 a. m., 2:15, 4, and 6:30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6:10 and 9:30 a. m., 12 noon, 3:05 and 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:50, 5:40, and 6:40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 a. m., 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:15, 6:15, and 7:05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 9:50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40:5 and 8:10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12:30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 7, 8:45, and 11:05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 8:20, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6:50, 7:25, 10, a m. and 5:30 and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 7, 8:45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:20, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3,4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:25, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:20 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:50, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 6:15, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:25, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:38, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:20, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:28, 2:15, 3, 3:38, 5, 6:25, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a.m., :30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:30 a. m. and 6:36 p. m. The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12:35 and 5:20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1:30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4:45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6:50 p. m.

Passengers by 1:30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7:35, and 11 a. m. and 5:30 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:25 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 7:10, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6:50, 8:50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5:30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5:25, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7:00 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3:45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12:45 P. M.
Mail	4:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6:15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield..9 and 10:15 A. M., 2 and 4:15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations.....10:15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations, 6:00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3:15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12:15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11:30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7:35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:35 and 5:30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

3:30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4:30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:15 and 11:30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:35 and 10:35 a. m.; 2:15, 5:20, 8:15, and 10:20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8:25 a. m., 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7:30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 a. m., 3:05 and 10:00 p. m.

Abington at 2:45 and 7:00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9:00 a. m. and 6:45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7:10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *No Escape* will be represented for the last time this evening. The performance will commence with the comedy of *The Liar*.

AT THE ARCH the entertainment for this evening will consist of *The Comedy of Errors* and *The Serious Family*.

AT THE CHESTNUT *All that Glitters is Not Gold* and *A Terrible Tinker* will be represented this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given this evening.

A GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by Miss Cassie Renz, who will be assisted by a number of eminent artists and by a grand orchestra.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD and Mr. C. D. Hess will have a testimonial benefit at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon *The Comedy of Errors* and *The Bonnie Fishwife* will be performed by Mrs. John Drew and the Arch Street Theatre Company, and in the evening the English Opera Combination will appear in Balfe's *Bohemian Girl*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The list of commodities, produce, and manufactures, of the United States exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of May, 1871, in American and foreign vessels, embraces goods to the total value of $1,441,850.

Among the articles were bread and breadstuffs, embracing bread biscuit, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat, wheat flour, and oats, to the value of $287,577.

Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, potatoes and other vegetables, were sent to the value of $28,468.

Of refined and crude petroleum 3,667,161 gallons were exported, worth $700,176. The next largest amount is that for cooperage, boards, and wood manufactures, which is $76,662, cooperage being the largest item. Next in order is molasses, exported to the value of $44,514. Tallow was exported to the value of $26,846, gold and silver coin to the value of $30,000, and coal to the value of $10,857.

Among the minor items may be mentioned iron, including machinery, nails, and other manufactures, worth $1594; tobacco, leaf and snuff, worth $26,869; candles worth $1185; bark for tanning worth $7996; and drugs and chemicals worth $1417.

The remaining exports include beef, blacking, cordage, gas fixtures, glass, hair, leatber, matches, tar, paper, soap, starch, and vinegar, the aggregate values of which amount to $11,775.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$94,439	$72,823	$167,261
Ireland	16,848	86,733	103,581
Gibraltar	....	10,435	10,435
Dominion of Canada	....	8,617	8,617
British West Indies	$6,456	29,690	110,646
Cuba	64,835	2,240	67,075
Porto Rico	60,188	....	60,088
Germany	57,886	236,909	294,095
France	....	32,675	32,675
French West Indies	9,637	....	9,637
Holland	41,261	....	41,261
Italy	....	20,898	20.898
Venezuela	....	41,587	41,587
Belgium	....	262,758	262,758
Russia	....	87,773	87,773
Denmark	....	44,786	44,786
Portugal	....	56,984	56,984
Turkey	....	21,842	21,842
Total	$425,100	$1,016,750	$1,441,850
Exports May, 1870.	$396,725	$885,904	$1,062,629

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Val. Cargo
American	28	$425,100
British	21	559,884
North German	1	2,240
Italian	5	109,821
Russian	1	40,736
Swedish	10	247,015
Portuguese	2	56 914
Total	68	$1,441,850

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The Number of Permits Issued During May by the Building Inspectors—Comparison with Last Year's Exhibit.

Appended will be found the number and character of the structures for which permits were issued last month by the Building Inspectors. A comparison with the corresponding time of last year is also presented:—

Dwellings, four-story	4	Hall	1
" three "	236	Hose-house	1
" two "	415	Laboratory	1
		Market-house	1
Total dwellings	655	Offices	6
Boat-house	1	Plaster-mill	1
Coach-house	1	Shops	9
Depots	2	Stables	14
Dye-house	1	Stores	5
Factories	9	University	1
Fat-house	1		
Total	710		
Additions and alterations	129		
Grand total	839		

During the month, seven dangerous buildings and chimneys were ordered to be torn down, and also three wooden buildings.

The following shows the number of permits issued during the month, in comparison with the corresponding month of last year:—

	May, 1871.	May, 1870.
Dwellings—Four-story	4	
" Three-story	236	189
" Two-story	415	319
Total dwellings	655	508
All other new buildings	55	64
Total new buildings	710	592
Additions and alterations	129	135
Grand total	839	727

POLICE STATISTICS.

The Arrests Made Last Month.

The police in the various districts arrested 2062 persons during the month of May just closed. The above number is distributed among the different districts as follows:—

District.	No.	District.	No.
First	172	Thirteenth	29
Second	192	Fourteenth	36
Third	56	Fifteenth	9
Fourth	110	Sixteenth	45
Fifth	252	Seventeenth	182
Sixth	112	Eighteenth	53
Seventh	182	Chesnut Hill	5
Eighth	65	Schuylkill Harbor	19
Ninth	178	Delaware Harbor	10
Tenth	96	Reserve Force	63
Eleventh	54	Beggar Detective	31
Twelfth	119		
Total			3032

A UNION MEETING will be held at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth street, above Race, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Rev. H. A. Cleveland will speak on intemperance and Christian reform, the Rev. H. M. Warren on the Christian Sabbath, and Mr. J. Brinkerhoff, of Brooklyn, on the importance of tract and mission work in this city. A collection will be taken to aid the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, whose office is at No. 1224 Chesnut street. The public are invited to be present.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Robert Chambers, a carter, while driving along Ridge Road at Thompson streets, was thrown into the street and severely injured his arm. The linch-pin came out of the axle, throwing the cart over.

DELAY OF PASSENGERS.—When No. 30 Ridge Road car reached Willow street, the tongue broke, delaying the passengers in the rear a considerable time.

OFF TO EUROPE.

Pennsylvania Knights Templar on a Pilgrimage—They Arrive in this City—How They were Received, and Where They are Going.

This morning the Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, of Knights Templar, arrived at the Market street depot, and were received by St. John's, Philadelphia, Kadosh, and Mary Commanderies, of this city, and escorted to the Girard House, where they will stop until to-morrow morning. The Allegheny Knights are on a pilgrimage to Europe. The commandery numbers 150 members, but about 70 of whom go upon this transatlantic trip, and is officered as follows:—

William Hamilton, Eminent Commander.
William J. Stevenson, Generalissimo.
E. M. Jenkins, Captain-General.
William D. Bell, Recorder.
Rev. J. J. McIlliar, Prelate.
H. L. Anderson, Senior Warden.
William H. Slack, Junior Warden.
Joseph H. Elton, Warder.

The following is the uniform adopted for the excursionists:—

Coat—Regulation, clerical cut style, of fine black cloth, cut low enough in neck to show collar. Skirt to reach within two inches of the knee; black buttons, nine in front, four behind, and three on each sleeve, embroidered Maltese cross on each collar, three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Pants—Of fine black cloth to conform to above.

Chapeau—As per regulation, substituting an embroidered cross for one now used.

Sword and Belt—Made expressly for the excursion.

Baldric—Of white moire antique, lined with green satin, four inches wide, and to be two and a half inches inside lace and velvet, embroidered nine point star on black velvet.

Gauntlet Cuffs—With embroidered crosses to be worn with buff kid gloves.

Shoulder-straps—All officers will wear the shoulder-straps of their rank, embroidered in heavy bullion, on green velvet, four inches long by one and three quarters wide.

In addition, each Sir Knight forming the European party will provide himself with lodge and chapter apron.

At Lancaster the Allegheny Commandery was joined by a delegation of Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, of Columbia county, who will act as an escort to Eminent Sir A. M. Rambo and Sirs Thomas J. Clipper and Christopher L. P. Boice, who accompany the Allegheny knights to Europe. The Great Western Band, of twenty-five pieces, go with these knights upon their tour.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of this city, which will to-morrow escort the Pittsburg knights to New York, will parade 150 strong and in full uniform. They have finished two new banners to be carried in the escort procession, consisting of a standard of white satin with the red "Crucis Christi" emblazoned upon it, the obverse side being of green satin and emblazoned with the Greek cross, upon which rests a Maltese cross.

Around the figures is the legend, "Magna est veritas et prevalebet." The beauseant is of black and white satin, heavily fringed with gold lace, and ornamented with gilt tassels and gilt pendant chain-slung missiles used by the knight crusaders of the Richard Cœur de Lion era. The front is ornamented further by a beautiful copy of Murillo's famous "Ecce Agnus Dei," reduced and painted in oval form. The picture represents the youthful St. John the Baptist in the wilderness with the lamb in loving embrace. The emblematic Roman cross has fallen to the ground at the feet of the forerunner of the Saviour. These banners have been made to order, in the best manner, under the supervision of Mr. Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, of this city, who is a past eminent commander of St. John's Commandery, and past most eminent grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

To-night, under the auspices of St. John's, Philadelphia, Mary, and Kadosh Commanderies, the visiting knights will be given a grand banquet at the Masonic Hall. To-morrow morning at an early hour the escort will form at National Guards' Hall, and march to the Girard House, where the Western Knights are stopping. The line will then be formed, and the march will be as follows:—Down Chesnut to Third, along Third to Walnut, and out Walnut, passing over the Chesnut Street Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where at eleven o'clock the Knights will take a special train for New York.

The Oceanica, of the new White Star line, will carry the Knights across the Atlantic, sailing on the 3d instant.

Sir E. M. Jenkins, at the head of a committee composed of the following Knights, visited New York and selected the steamer:—E. Sir A. M. Rambo, Columbia; M. Riley, Philadelphia; W. A. Short and S. T. G. Morsell, of Washington, D. C.; Judge Sholes, of Allegheny; W. H. Thompson, of Wilmington, Delaware; J. J. Sprenger, of Lancaster, and J. B. Haner, of New York, who are all members of the European party.

While travelling in Europe the pilgrim Knights will wear no distinctive badge or uniform. After once embarking on the steamer their equipments will be stowed away with the baggage, only to be used when formally visiting encampments in Great Britain and Ireland. They will inspect the remains of the celebrated Knights of St. John at Malta, visit the tomb of the greatest grand master of the order—Lavalette—and will in turn see St. Elmo, Rhodes, Joppa, and Jerusalem.

Here, under the guidance of Captain Warren, they will investigate the wonderful Masonic discoveries recently made by that officer in the excavations about the site of the ancient second temple. They will also visit the holy sepulchre, now the property of a Christian prince, and a Grand Master of the order of Knights Templar in one of the European States.

The following are the names of the Sir Knights constituting the committee receiving Allegheny Commandery, and who have charge of the arrangements connected with the reception of the excursionists in this city:—St. John's Commandery—Sirs Christian Hubbert, William Penn Cooper, William F. Cline, William R. Nichols, Andrew W. Gayley. Kadosh Commandery—Sirs John Hanold, Joseph H. Livingston, Harmanus Nett, Joseph S. Emory, Charles E. Prevost.

AN INVETERATE.—A First district police officer yesterday arrested James Thompson, who is accused of being an inveterate boarding-house thief. This man's thieving propensities run in this direction, and it has been his practice to rob every house with which he has had any connection. He stole from a house on Pemberton street, above Nineteenth; also, from another at Fifteenth and Federal streets; and from some three or four more. When he was arrested yesterday, he had in his pocket a portemonnaie which one of his victims identified, and, this being sufficient, Alderman Dallas sent the accused to prison.

TREE BLOWN DOWN.—A tree in front of the residence of Mr. Peter Lamb, on Second street, below South, was blown down during the furious gust of wind yesterday afternoon, and narrowly missed demolishing a carriage containing a gentleman and two ladies. It smashed the crosspieces of an iron awning.

FELL FROM HIS WAGON.—Yesterday afternoon Patrick Hendrick, while driving at Fifteenth and Filbert streets, fell from his wagon, which passed over him and cut his head badly. He was conveyed to the Sixth District Stationhouse, where his wound was dressed. He was then sent to his home, No. 4 Tammany court.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Andrew Quinn, subject to attacks of epilepsy, fell into the Schuylkill at Chesnut street wharf last night but was rescued by Officers Cahill and Gibson, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police.

MR. JOHN T. SLEVIN will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Assembly Buildings this evening. A first-class performance will be presented, and we predict—what Mr. Slevin richly merits—a full house.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Croft's confectionery store, at No. 127 North Second street, was slightly damaged by a fire at 10 o'clock last evening.

MAY WEATHER.

Standing of the Thermometer During the Past Month—Comparisons with the Past—The Three Spring Months—The Warmest Spring on Record.

Below we present our regular monthly report of the standing of the thermometer during the month just closed, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, giving the maximum and minimum temperature of each day, and that at 9 A. M.:—

May. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	9 A. M. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	69	57	66	Cloudy, evening clear.
2	70	68	61·5	Clear, cloudy in evening.
3	74	51	67·5	Cloudy, with sprinkles of rain.
4	55	49	52·5	Cloudy and rainy.
5	56	51·5	52·5	Rain.
6	55	51·5	52	Drizzling rain.
7	62	50	57	Clear, afternoon cloudy.
8	62·5	48	53	Clear.
9	65	50·5	60	Cloudy, evening clear.
10	64·5	50	57·5	Morning cloudy, clear.
11	65	51	54·5	Clear.
12	72	53	59·5	Overcast, evening clear.
13	76	55	68	Clear.
14	65	59	63	Clear.
15	72	57	63	Clear.
16	79	61	66·5	Sprinkle of rain in evening.
17	71·5	65	66	Rain in morning, clear.
18	66	55	57	Clear.
19	76	60	65	Clear.
20	82	61	69	Clear.
21	83	61	70	Clear.
22	82	60	68	Cloudy, slight rain in evening.
23	76	64	68	Clear.
24	76	61	65·5	Clear.
25	83	58·5	70	Clear.
26	86	72·5	83	Clear.
27	87	71	80	Clear, slightly clouded aft'n.
28	87	65	80	Clear.
29	87	65	80	Clear.
30	91·5	74	82·5	Clear.
31	90	77	84	Heavy showers after 2 P. M.
	73·84	58 66	65·58	being the averages of the month.

This gives a mean temperature for the month of 66·25 deg., which is unusually high, but not by any means the highest on record, as some might have been led to expect. The average of the mean temperature of the month of May since 1790, or 82 years, has been 62·69 deg., and since 1825, or 47 years, 62·73 deg., thus making the mean temperature of the month just closed about 3½ deg. above the average. The highest mean temperature on record for May was 71 deg., in 1802, and again in 1826; the lowest being 51·75 deg., in 1848. The mean temperature of May, 1870, was 65·23 deg., or one degree only below that of the past month. The highest point attained in May, 1870, was 87 deg., on the 21st, the lowest being 50·5 deg., on the 11th and 12th. Last month the highest was 91·5 deg., on the 30th, and the lowest 49 deg., on the 4th. During May, 1870, the thermometer stood at and over 70 deg. on 19 days, on 7 of which it went above 80 deg.; during the past month it went up to and above 70 deg. on 30 days, on 10 of which it exceeded 80 deg. On three days only during the past month, the 4th, 5th, and 6th, did the thermometer fall to exceed the average mean temperature of the month in the past. In the following table are shown the principal points of the month's temperature in contrast with the corresponding month of the previous five years:—

Year.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Average. Max.	Min.	9 A. M.
1871	66·25	91·5	49	73·84	58 66	65·58
1870	65 23	87	50·5	72·30	58·22	64·12
1869	63·49	88	42	68·11	54·88	59·40
1868	59·66	80	42·5	65·90	53·43	58·80
1867	59·44	86	38·5	67·06	51·82	58·21
1866	61·37	82	42	69·85	53·40	60·85

Although May was not unprecedentedly warm, the unparalleled heat of the two previous months render the spring of 1871 the warmest on record in this city, the mean temperature of the three months being 57·62 deg., while the average of the mean temperature of the spring months since 1790, or during 82 years, has been but 50·98 deg. The following presents a summary of the three months:—

	March.	April.	May.	3 months.
Mean	48·7	57·91	66·35	57·62
Maximum	73	85·5	91·5	91·5
Minimum	34	38	49	34
Average of maximum	55·5	65·98	73·84	65·11
" minimum	41·9	49·83	58·66	50·13
" at 9 A. M.	45·56	56·65	65·58	55·93

The mean temperature of the spring of 1870 was 52·20 deg., that of the spring of 1869 was 50·9 deg., and that of the spring of 1868 was 50·88 degrees. The highest mean spring temperature previous to the present year was 55 deg., in 1826—or 2·62 deg. below that of 1870—the lowest on record being 46 deg. in 1799 and again in 1843.

The quantity of rain which fell during the past month was 3·38 inches, the heaviest fall being 1·84 inches, on the 5th ult. The mean rainfall of the month for the past 34 years has been 4·45 inches, the highest during that period being 8·88 inches, and the lowest 1·57 inches. The rainfall of May, 1870, was 6·28 inches; that of the three spring months of the present year, 11·12 inches; and that of the three spring months of the previous year, 15·95 inches.

PLEA FOR HELP.

Relief Asked for the Pittston Sufferers.

This morning the Mayor issued the following self-explanatory appeal:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1871.—A terrible calamity has recently happened at Pittston, in the interior of our State.

Whilst a large number of poor men were engaged in their laborious vocation as miners in a coal shaft over 300 feet below the surface of the ground, a fire occurred at the mouth of the shaft, and the burning timbers falling in upon them, many of the poor men met with a most dreadful death, leaving their families destitute and helpless.

The condition of their widows and orphans is deplorable in the extreme, and their cry comes to us in agonizing tones, appealing for help. Though we cannot restore to them those whom they have thus lost, we may do something to temporarily alleviate their sufferings.

Philadelphia has never turned a deaf ear to the voice of distress, and I feel assured that the appeal now made will not be disregarded.

Any donations for the purpose left at this office will be promptly forwarded to the local Committee of Relief at Pittston.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

THE LIGHTNING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—The short and sharp thunder storm yesterday afternoon did not pass over Philadelphia without leaving a trace of its effects. A flagstaff on the house of the Columbia Engine Company, on Market street, near Thirty-fourth, was struck by the lightning, three feet from the roof, and demolished. The walls of the building were slightly damaged.

A bolt stuck into the stable of Mr. Myers, at No. 2521 Brown street, and killed a mule valued at $200, and a dog. Strange to say, the electric fluid did not in the slightest manner injure the stable. The hoofs of the mule were completely torn from its ankles.

The mizzenmast of a brig at Verree & Mitchell's iron wharf, on Delaware avenue below Laurel, was also struck. The electricity passed down the mast into the hold of the vessel, and distributed itself in the cargo of iron with which the vessel was loaded. A number of men who were there working were knocked down. Three places in Jersey were also struck by lightning.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG, AND HYDROPHOBIA ENSUES.—About a month ago a hostler at the Germantown stables, at Sycamore and Spruce streets, named Thomas Keegan, was bitten by a mad dog. This morning he was seized with a violent attack of hydrophobia, and so violent was the attack that it was found necessary to remove him to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The four men who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of Patrick Gartland, of which case mention was made in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday last, were yesterday honorably discharged by Alderman Burns. There was not a particle of testimony against these men.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival will be held this evening at the First Reformed Church, on Race street, below Fourth. The church will be handsomely decorated, and a very enjoyable entertainment may be expected by those who propose to attend.

THE TWELFTH WARD DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of the Twelfth ward have organized themselves into a society called the Wyoming Democratic Association, the officers of which are Samuel W. Arnold, President, Alderman Peter Hay, Vice-President, Thomas James, Secretary, and William T. Ladner, Treasurer. The new organization has purchased the United States Hose House, on Buttonwood street, above Fourth, and has fitted up the place in neat style.

A SEAMAN KILLED.—This morning, as John Melvin, a seaman on board the ship Lucy B. Ives, which was lying in the Delaware opposite the Navy Yard, was working on the topmast of the vessel, he missed his footing and fell to the deck, killing himself instantly. The Coroner has been notified. The age of the deceased was thirty-five years.

STORE DOORS OPEN.—The door of a store at Thirty-seventh and Market streets was found open last night by a police officer, and also one at Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets. The beat of the policeman in this section is seven miles long. Nothing was stolen from the stores.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 Hunt & B Top con	45	200 sh Read R	b60. 59
$2000 Leh gold L	94¼	500 do	s30. 58⅞
$2000 do	94⅛	200 do	b30. 58¾
$2000 O C & A R 7s	87	100 do	s60. 58¾
$9000 Sc N 6s '82	81	200 do	b10 58·81
$4000 Cata Im 7s	59	100 do	s10. 58·81
$4000 Phila & E 7s	92½	700 do	58¾
100 sh Leh N	b60 38½	200 do	s10. 58¾
150 do	b60. 38½	7 sh Penna R	61¼
300 do	b5. 38⅝	200 do	61⅜
400 do	38¾	5 do.receipts	61⅜
8 sh Leh Val R	62¼	74 do	allot. 61⅜
5 sh Mech Bk	32½		

FOREIGN NOTES.

Thiers Promises to Maintain the Republic.

Versailles Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

After the stormy discussion respecting the peace treaty, M. Thiers held a reception. It was remarked that only the Left centre and the whole Republican centre were present; M. Thiers warmly received the Deputies who had so firmly supported him. "I thank you," said he, "for the patriotic assistance you have given me. I am happy to see the men who represent the republic support me in the difficult task I have accepted, and which I hope soon to bring to a good end. I have declared myself for the republic. You understand that if I, an old monarchist, declare the republic to be the true form which the Government of France should assume, it is not without much reflection that I have attained this conviction.

"I am an honest man. At the age I have reached one has but one interest—that of being favorably remembered. I shall therefore deceive no one. I shall not betray the Republic. As long as I am at the head of the Government the Republic will be in no danger. A certain part of the Right has shown itself hostile to me personally. What can I do in the matter? Is it because I will not lend myself to any combination? The Duc D—— wished for the Embassy to Russia. M. M. T. wanted me to restore the official candidature in favor of one of his relations: I shall not restore it. I know why these gentlemen attack me. It is because I do not do what they and their friends ask of me. I am sorry for it. But with your help and that of the country I hope at length to re-establish order, which is so essential to us, with the Republic, which is no less so. I feel a conviction that justice will be done me at last." This language, uttered frankly and even with good humor, made a deep impression on the numerous Republicans who thronged the rooms of the prefecture.

Massacre in Algeria.

Malta Correspondence of the London Times.

Accounts from Algiers to the 6th of May state that the insurrection continues to rage as fiercely as ever, and some dreadful massacres had been perpetrated by the Arabs at Belly, Bougie, and Palestro. At the last-mentioned village the whole male population, consisting of 46 individuals, were murdered with the greatest brutality and the women and children carried off into the interior. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that in almost every engagement with the French forces the Kabyles have been driven back with loss. The Italian iron-clad frigate Roma and Spanish iron-clad Arpides were in the neighborhood for the protection of the interests of Italian and Spanish subjects. The English iron-clad Defense left Malta for Algiers on the 9th inst.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 17¼c.; low middlings, 16½@17c. Flour weak. Howard street superfine, $5·25@6; extras, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·25@7·25; extras, $6·50@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·37½@6; extras, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·25. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·90@2; prime to choice red, $1·80@2; Ohio and Indians, $1·55. Southern white Corn scarce at 79@80c.; Southern yellow, 74@76c. Oats quiet at 64@66c. Pork quiet at $17. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7¼c.; rib sides, 9¼c.; clear rib, 9¾c.; sugar-cured Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11@11¼c. Whisky quiet; stock scarce; sales at 94c.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths3p

Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BRUBORO'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, No. 224 S. FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1871.
NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades on Broad street, from Germantown road to Fisher's lane, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of Josiah Hibberd, Surveyor and Regulator, Camac and Norris streets, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveys have appointed MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
6 1 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have agreed to dissolve the limited copartnership heretofore existing between them, under the firm and style of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., and the said dissolution will take effect at the expiration of four weeks from the date hereof.
J. WILLIAM JONES,
JOHN MAXSON, Jr.
May 26, 1871. 5th4t*

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings. Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9m 4 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of M. Favre

Further Arrests of Communists.

Robbery of a New Jersey Post Office

The New 5 Per Cent. Loan.

Why Jay Cooke's Offer was Declined

Ohio Democratic Convention.

The Public Debt Statement.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Resignation of Favre.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Standard* of this afternoon contains a despatch from Versailles announcing the resignation of Favre.

Communists Arrested.

Two more members of the Commune, Frankell and Fontaine, have been arrested.

French Ambassador to Berlin.

The Marquis Gabriac goes to Berlin on the 3d inst. as French Ambassador.

The interdiction upon ingress to and egress from Paris is removed from and after the 3d inst.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Views of the Treaty of Washington.

HALIFAX, June 1.—The Washington Treaty continues to be discussed by the newspapers. The *Colonist* and *Express* approve of the treaty, and the *Chronicle* and *Recorder* treat the subject from party views. The *Reporter* partly approves and disapproves of the treaty, expressing a desire to see more favorable conditions to the portion relating to the fisheries. In the latter paper last evening the following telegram from one of the Ottawa Cabinet appears:—

"If the treaty is ratified by the Queen the portion respecting the fisheries will be accepted or rejected by the Canadian Parliament next session. Government and Parliament are quite free to deal with it as the interests of Canada may require."

The *Citizen* has an editorial this morning which proceeds on the presumption that the functions of Parliament have been assumed by the Canadian Government by whom it affirms the treaty has been ratified.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The Government papers seem to foreshadow the intended policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and Cabinet with reference to the Washington treaty. The *Times* says:—"Neither the Government of Canada, as a whole, nor Sir John A. Macdonald, as first Minister, are committed to the treaty. They have taken care to reserve to themselves the right of the most complete freedom of action." The *Citizen* says:—"Macdonald displayed sound judgment in avoiding the extremes and taking a more moderate course, as it is understood the signing of the treaty was with reluctance and reservation."

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Meeting of Iron Dealers.

NEW YORK, June 1.—At the Astor House this morning, there was a meeting of iron dealers, to consult on the general interests of the trade. About $50,000,000 are represented, and $20,000,000 of capital in the manufacture of bar-iron. James C. Walker, of Troy, in the chair.

This afternoon permanent officers will be elected.

The Insurance Convention.

Mr. Caldwell presented a minority report on taxes, fees, and deposits, recommending that any company doing business in any other State than that in which it may be organized should be taxed only upon the amount of premiums received, after deducting commissions and losses actually paid in such State, and that a tax of three per cent. upon such net receipts in addition to the departmental fees would be equitable, and life accident insurance companies should only be subjected to such taxation as the State in which they are organized may deem proper. The question of deposits should be left entirely to the State in which companies are organized.

The Members of the Cotton Exchange met to-day and decided to close the exchange at 2 P. M. during the summer months.

A committee, appointed last meeting to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported for President, Stephen D. Harrison; Vice-President, John W. Earle; Treasurer, Arthur B. Graves, and a full board of managers. An opposition ticket has been formed, with J. F. Wenman for President, and a full board of managers.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10·30 this morning. The attendance is large.

John T. McKinney was elected temporary chairman, and the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:—First district, William M. Ramsay; Second district, M. W. Oliver; Third district, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth district, Charles Hawkins; Fifth district, O. N. Lamison; Sixth district, C. A. White; Seventh district, J. E. Wright; Eighth district, H. D. Vanfleet; Ninth district, G. F. Dickinson; Tenth district, T. H. Hurd; Eleventh district, George A. Aller; Twelfth district, A. Mayo; Thirteenth district, George W. Morgan; Fourteenth district, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth district, W. R. Golden; Sixteenth district, J. M. Estep; Seventeenth district, D. Worley; Eighteenth district, W. W. Armstrong; Nineteenth district, J. H. Odell.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Resolutions not to consider the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in its deliberations was tabled.

A recess was taken till 2 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Poor Prospects for the Crops.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Gloomy reports of the crops have been received from Pulaski, White, Woodruff, and Jackson counties, Ark. Owing to the incessant rains and late frost the stand of cotton is very poor, and many plantation have been ploughed up and planted with cotton. The Fort Smith *Herald* says the reports from counties of the mountains are gloomy enough, especially wheat, and it is doubtful if even the seed can be saved.

Trial of E. M. Yerger,

for killing Colonel Crane, is progressing in Jackson, Miss. The defendant's counsel made a motion to dismiss on account of former jeopardy in the trial by military commission, which was overruled on the ground that such trial was unconstitutional.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Five per Cent. Loan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury would have accepted the offer of Jay Cooke and other bankers to take the remainder of the two hundred million five per cent. loan had the laws of Congress authorized him to comply with their proposition. Should the loan not be taken at the meeting of Congress it is probable the Secretary will ask such legislation as will enable him to accept the proposition.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during May of ..... $4,439,333·33
Coin balance ..... 89,743,375·60
Currency ..... 8,861,588·00
Coin certificates ..... 17,145,400·00

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

6 per cent. bonds	$1,671,344,050·00
5 per cent. bonds	222,784,700·00
Principal	1,894,128,750·00
Interest	37,092,617·65

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000·00
Navy Pension Fund at 5 per cent	14,000,000·00
Certificates at 3 per cent	34,445,000·00
Principal	49,123,000·00
Interest	359,772·20

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$1,199,602·96
Interest	307,128·69

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,096,800·59
Fractional currency	40,574,765·26
Coin certificates	17,145,400·01
Principal	413,810,965·76
Unclaimed P. R. interest	12,912·13
Total debt—principal	$2,389,067,717·96
Interest	38,672,430·67
Total	$2,397,740,148·63

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin interest	89 744,375·66
Currency interest	18.861,588·16
Total amount in Treasury	$98,606,963·82
Debt less amount in Treasury June 1, 1871	$2,279,134,184·81
Debt less amount in Treasury May 1, 1871	$2,303,573,543·14
Decrease during the past month	4,439,358·33
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	$31,574,662·11
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$204,754,413·09

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Post Office Robbed.

NE